THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE; OR, Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. V.

——————" the garden yields
" A ſoft amuſement, an humane delight.
" To raiſe th' inſipid nature of the ground,
" Or tame its ſavage genius to the grace
" Of careleſs ſweet ruſticity, that ſeems
" The amiable reſult of happy chance,
" Is to create, and give a god-like joy,
" Which ev'ry year improves."

pl. 1, 145-21

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OCT. 22 1941

LONDON:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

For W. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Creſcent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XCII.

MONARDA FISTULOSA, *var.* CRIMSON MONARDA.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis: labio ſuperiore lineari filamenta involvente. *Semina* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONARDA *fiſtuloſa* capitulis terminalibus, caule obtuſangulo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 68. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 36.

ORIGANUM fiſtuloſum Canadenſe. *Corn. Canad.* 13. *t.* 14.

The *Monarda fiſtuloſa*, a hardy herbaceous plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in Canada, and other parts of North-America, has long been cultivated in the Engliſh gardens, to which it recommends itſelf as much by the fragrance of its foliage, as the beauty of its flowers; of this ſpecies the plant here figured is an uncommonly beautiful variety, its bloſſoms far ſurpaſſing thoſe of the original in ſize, as well as brilliancy of colour, the floral leaves alſo are highly coloured; we have repreſented a ſingle bloſſom of the common *Monarda fiſtuloſa*, that the difference of the two may be rendered obvious.

This variety has been very lately introduced from Holland, by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington; it flowers from June to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in ſpring or autumn.

Pub Feb 1 1791 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent.

HYPERICUM CALYCINUM. LARGE-FLOWER'D ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Filamenta* multa, in 5 phalanges baſi connata. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *calycinum* floribus pentagynis ſolitariis terminalibus, caule tetragono fruticoſo, foliis oblongo-ovatis coriaceis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 700. *Mant.* 106. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. 103.
ASCYRUM magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 280. *Prodr.* 130.
ANDROSÆMUM Conſtantinopolitanum flore maximo. *Wheler's Journey into Greece, p.* 205. *cum fig.*

This ſpecies of St. John's-Wort, particularly diſtinguiſhed by the largeneſs of its flowers, has very generally been conſidered as the *Aſcyron* of LINNÆUS, owing to his giving to that plant the ſynonyms which properly belong to the preſent one: in his *Mantiſſa*, this ſpecies is called *calycinum*, which name is adopted in the 14th edition of the *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, and alſo in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, where the proper ſynonyms are applied to it, and from which we learn, that it is a native of the country near Conſtantinople, and was introduced into this country by Sir GEORGE WHELER, Bart. in 1676.

It is a hardy perennial, increaſing much by its roots, which are of the creeping kind, and by parting of which in the autumn it is moſt readily propagated; like the periwinkle, it is a plant well adapted to cover a bank, or bare ſpots under trees, where other plants will not thrive.

It flowers from July to September.

Sidt. T. Hofmander Delt.

Pub. Feb 1. 1791 by W. Curtis. S.t Georges Crescent.

DAIS COTINIFOLIA. COTINUS-LEAV'D DAIS.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 4-phyllum. *Cor.* 4 *ſ.* 5-fida. Bacca 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAIS *cotinifolia* floribus quinquefidis decandris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 403. *Spec. Pl. p.* 556.

DAIS *laurifolia. Jacq. ic. collect.* 1. *p.* 46.

The *Dais cotinifolia* is an ornamental Green-houſe Shrub, of the deciduous kind, and though it appears from the *Hortus Kewenſis* to have been introduced by Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End, in 1776, is yet a great rarity with us, and only to be found in ſome of the firſt collections.

Its ſcarcity, and conſequent very high price, is attributed to the Nurſery-men's not having yet diſcovered the means of propagating it freely.

Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. of Kenſington, have ſome very fine plants of it, which flower every year in the months of June and July, but as yet have produced no perfect ſeeds, which they may be expected to do when grown older; ſuch having been known to ripen them in Holland.

It is a native of the Cape, and appears to have been long poſſeſſed by the Dutch, as its Generic Character taken from D. V. ROYEN, is printed in the Genera Plantarum of LINNÆUS in 1764.

There are only two known ſpecies, and they vary in the number of their Stamina, and diviſions of the Corolla.

S.T. Edwards Sculp.

Pub. Feb.y 1. 1791. by W Curtis. S.t Georges Crescent.

PELARGONIUM BETULINUM. BIRCH-LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L' Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *betulinum* umbellis paucifloris, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ferratis lævigatis. *L' Herit. n.* 84.

GERANIUM *betulinum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis ovatis inæqualiter ferratis planis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 946. *Burm. Ger.* 38.

GERANIUM fruticoſum, betulæ folio, africanum. *Raii Suppl.* 513.

Though long ſince deſcribed, we have been in poſſeſſion of this ſpecies of Crane's-Bill but a few years; it is one of the many new ones introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape, and at the ſame time one of the moſt deſirable, as its bloſſoms which are ornamental, are freely produced during moſt of the ſummer, and the plant itſelf is readily propagated by cuttings.

The flowers vary conſiderably, both in ſize, and colour; its foliage is different from that of moſt others, and, as its name imports, like that of the Birch-Tree.

It requires the ſame treatment as moſt other Green-Houſe Plants.

Sid.t Edwards fecit

Pub.d March.1793 by W.m Curtis S.t George's Crescent.

ZINNIA MULTIFLORA. MANY-FLOWERED ZINNIA.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* ariſtis 2 erectis. *Cal.* ovato-cylindricus, imbricatus. *Floſculi* radii 5-10, perſiſtentes, integri.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZINNIA *multiflora* floribus pedunculatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 777.

The *Zinnia multiflora*, a native of Louiſania, is a plant of more modern introduction, but requires the ſame treatment, and flowers at the ſame time, as the *Tagetes patula*, with which, though far inferior in brilliancy of colour, it contributes to decorate the borders of the flower-garden from June to September.

There is a variety of it with yellow flowers, nearly as common in our gardens as the preſent plant.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of ZINNIA, in honour of JOH. GOTTFR. ZINN, the pupil of HALLER, and his ſucceſſor at the Univerſity of Gottingen.

The plant we have figured, anſwers to the name and to the ſpecific deſcription of LINNÆUS's *multiflora*; having never ſeen his *pauciflora*, we cannot ſay whether there be any juſt cauſe for ſuſpecting them to be varieties of each other.

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Pub. May 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. Georges Crescent.

TAGETES PATULA. SPREADING TAGETES, or FRENCH MARIGOLD.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ariſtis 5 erectis. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-dentatus, tubuloſus. Floſculi radii 4-8, perſiſtentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TAGETES *patula* caule ſubdiviſo patulo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 228.

TANACETUM Africanum ſ Flos Africanus minor. *Bauh. Pin.* 132.

FLOS Africanus. *Dod. Pempt.* 255.

The ſmall ſingle French Marigold. *Park. Par. p.* 304.

For richneſs and variety of tints few flowers can vie with this ſpecies of Tagetes, which forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens at the cloſe of ſummer.

Some authors make it a native of Africa, others of America.

Two principal varieties are uſually kept in the gardens, the common ſmall ſort with a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a larger one here figured, uſually called ſweet-ſcented, the former is of more humble growth, its branches more ſpreading, its bloſſoms ſmaller than thoſe of the latter, the flowers of which have uſually a greater portion of the yellow tint, and the ſmell of the other ſo modified as to be far leſs diſagreeable; ſweet-ſcented we fear it can ſcarcely be called: from the ſeed of both ſorts ſome flowers will be produced extremely double, and others ſingle.

MILLER recommends the ſeed to be frequently changed, to prevent them from degenerating.

It is one of our tender annuals which require to be raiſed on a gentle hot-bed, if we are deſirous of having them early; if that be not an object, they may be ſown under a common hand-glaſs on a warm border the beginning of May, and, when large enough, planted out in the flower-beds, where they are to remain.

DODONÆUS obſerves, that the leaves, if held up to the light, appear as if perforated; and he adduces ſome inſtances, which prove the plant to be of a poiſonous nature.

J. Fahnestock fecit

Pub. May 1. 1791 by W. Curtis S.t George's Crescent.

LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS. WINGED LOTUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ſtrictum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *tetragonolobus* leguminibus ſolitariis membranaceo-quadrangulis, bractæis ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 691. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 91.

LOTUS ruber ſiliqua anguloſa. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

LOTUS pulcherrima tetragonolobus. *Comm. Hort.* 91. *t.* 26.

PISUM quadratum, the crimſon-bloſſom'd or ſquare-codded Peaſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 338.

A common annual in our gardens, where it has been long cultivated; is a native of Sicily, and flowers in the open borders in July and Auguſt; requires the ſame management as other hardy annuals.

MILLER obſerves, that it was formerly cultivated as an eſculent plant, the green pods being dreſſed and eaten as peas.

F. Edwards Pinxit.

Pub. April 1 1791 by W. Curtis. St. Georges. Crescent

EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM. TWO-LEAV'D EPIDENDRUM.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum, obliquum, reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum* foliis oblongis geminis glabris ſtriatis bulbo innatis, ſcapo multifloro, nectario cordato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 819. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.
HELLEBORINE cochleato flore. *Plum. Sp.* 9. *t.* 185. *fig.* 2.

Plants which draw their ſupport from other living ones, of which there are numerous inſtances, are by Botaniſts termed paraſitical, and of this kind are moſt of the preſent family; deriving their generic name, which is of Greek extraction, from growing on trees, into the bark of which they fix their roots; ſome of them are alſo found to grow on dead wood, as the preſent plant, which is deſcribed by Sir HANS SLOANE, in his hiſtory of Jamaica, *V.* 1. *p.* 250. *t.* 121. *f.* 2. as not only growing plentifully on trees, but alſo on the paliſadoes of St. Jago de la Vega.

Inſtances of theſe plants flowering in England are very rare; Commodore GARDNER, in the year 1789, preſented to the Apothecaries company ſome roots of this plant, taken up in the woods of Jamaica with great care, and which being ſucceſsfully treated by Mr. FAIRBAIRN in their garden at Chelſea, one of them threw up a flowering ſtem laſt February, from whence our drawing was made.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN planted the roots in pots of earth, compoſed of rotten wood and decayed leaves, plunging them into the tan-bed of a pit of conſiderable ſize.

In its fructification, the Epidendrum obviouſly agrees with the Orchis tribe, but differs eſſentially in the œconomy of its roots; in the Orchis the roots ſpring from the crown of the bulb, which is formed in the earth; in the Epidendrum the bulb, or the part which appears to be analogous to a bulb, though of a green colour, is produced above ground, while the roots or fibres proceed from below it.

T. Edwards sculp. Pub. April 1. 1791. by W.m Curtis. St. Georges Crescent.

BULBOCODIUM VERNUM. VERNAL BULBOCODIUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, hexapetala: unguibus anguſtis ſtaminiferis. *Capſula* ſupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BULBOCODIUM *vernum* foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 320. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 421. *Retz. Obſ. Bot. Faſc.* 2. *t.* 1.
COLCHICUM vernum hiſpanicum. *Bauh. Pin.* 69.
Medowe Saffron of the ſpring. *Park. Parad. p.* 158-159. *f.* 7.

The excellent and learned CLUSIUS, in the ſecond appendix to his hiſtory of rare plants, gives a very good figure of this plant, both in flower and ſeed, accompanied with its hiſtory; our PARKINSON alſo repreſents it in his *Parad. terr.* and gives ſuch a minute deſcription of it, as convinces us he muſt have cultivated it at the time he wrote: Mr. MILLER appears not to have been well acquainted with it, or he would not have deſcribed its root to be like that of the Snowdrop; had he ſaid Colchicum, he would not have miſled: RETZIUS alſo in his Bot. Obſ. gives a figure of it with the flower diſſected.

The *Bulbocodium*, of which there is only one ſpecies, is a mountainous plant, a native of Spain, and flowers in the open ground at the ſame time as the Crocus, for a purple variety of which it might eaſily be miſtaken at firſt ſight; but it differs from the Crocus in having ſix ſtamina, and from the Colchicum, to which it is very nearly allied, in having one ſtyle inſtead of three.

It is at preſent a rare plant in our gardens, which we attribute to its bulbs not admitting of much increaſe, as well as to its being liable to be killed by froſt, and hence requiring more care than it may be thought entitled to from its appearance.

It varies in the colour of its flowers.

Pub.April 1 1791 by W Curtis S.t Georges Circus.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES. BASIL SOAP-WORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, nudus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Capſ.* oblonga 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAPONARIA *Ocymoides* calycibus cylindricis villoſis, caulibus dichotomis procumbentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 5. *app. t.* 23. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 87.

LYCHNIS vel Ocymoides repens montanum. *Bauh. Pin.* 206.

The *Saponaria Ocymoides* has been figured in the appendix to the fifth volume of the *Flora Auſtriaca* in its wild ſtate, as in ſimilar works every plant is expected to be; our figure repreſents a branch of it only, taken (as all ours in this work profeſſedly are) from a garden ſpecimen which grew on a wall of a particular conſtruction in our garden at Brompton, and of which it was the principal ornament through the months of May, June, and July, during moſt of which time it was covered with a profuſion of bloom*.

Though it produces bloſſoms in abundance, it affords but little ſeed, but may be increaſed by ſlips or cuttings.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Carinthia, loves a pure air and a dry ſituation†, grows beſt among rocks, ſtones, or out of a wall, and certainly is one of the beſt plants imaginable for ornamenting of rock-work.

I received ſeeds of it, and many other rare plants, from my very kind friend Mr. DAVAL, of Orbe, in Switzerland.

* Pulcherrimos et latiſſimos in rupibus ceſpites efficit. *Haller.*

† Delectatur ſolo duro, arenoſo, umbroſo ſylvarum. *Jacquin.*

T.Edwards del.et pict. Pub.May 1.1792 by W.Curtis. St.Georges Crescent.

OXALIS VERSICOLOR. STRIPED-FLOWER'D WOOD-SORREL.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *verſicolor* caule erecto hirto, pedunculis unifloris, foliis ternatis: foliolis linearibus calloſis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 114. *p.* 434. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 114.

OXYS Africana foliis tenuiſſimis, flore amplo verſicolore. *Pluk. Amalth.* 169. *t.* 434. *f.* 5.

OXYS Africana foliis tenuiſſimis in ſummitate caulis. *Raii Suppl.* 598.

The *Oxalis verſicolor* is conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful of the many ſpecies cultivated in gardens; and, though well known to, and deſcribed by ſeveral of the older Botaniſts, has graced our collections but a few years, being introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape (where, as well as in Ethiopia, it grows ſpontaneouſly) by Mr. MASSON, in the Year 1774.

Many of this genus flower early in the ſpring, the ſeaſon in which this ſpecies alſo puts forth its bloſſoms, but by dexterous management it may be made to flower during moſt of the year; and this is effected by placing the pea-like tubera or knobs which the root ſends forth, and by which the plant is propagated, in pots filled with loam and bog-earth at ſtated diſtant periods.

Like moſt of the Cape plants, it is well adapted to the greenhouſe, and ſucceeds beſt when placed on a front ſhelf of the houſe, where it can have plenty of light and air; ſome keep it in the ſtove, but there the plant is drawn up, and the flowers loſe a part of their brilliancy: in no ſituation do they ever expand but when the ſun ſhines on them; this is the leſs to be regretted, as they are moſt beautiful when cloſed.

Pub. May 1 1791 by W. Curtis St. George's Crescent

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA. WHORLED COREOPSIS.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Pappus* bicornis. *Calyx* erectus, polyphyllus, baſi radiis patentibus cinctus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COREOPSIS *verticillata* foliis decompoſito-linearibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 782.

COREOPSIS foliis verticillatis linearibus multifidis. *Gronov. Fl. Virgin. p.* 131.

DELPHINII vel mei foliis planta ad nodos poſitis caule ſingulari. *Clayt. n.* 308.

The *Coreopſis verticillata* is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, a native of North-America; producing its bloſſoms, which are uncommonly ſhewy, from July to October, and is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

It grows to a great height, and is therefore rather adapted to the ſhrubbery than the flower-garden.

CLAYTON remarks, that the petals, though of a yellow colour, are uſed by the inhabitants to dye cloth red.

Pub. May 1. 1791 by W. Curtis. St. Georges Crescent

HYACINTHUS BOTRYOIDES. GRAPE HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata: *Pori* 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *botryoides* corollis globosis uniformibus, foliis canaliculato-cylindricis strictis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 336. *Aiton Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 459.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* cæruleus major. *Bauh. Pin.* 42.

HYACINTHUS Botroides cæruleus amœnus.

The skie-coloured grape-flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114. *p.* 113. *f.* 5.

The *Hyacinthus botryoides*, a native of Italy, and cultivated in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON, is now become scarce with us, being only to be accidentally met with in long-established gardens; we first saw it in the garden of our very worthy and much valued friend, Mr. JOHN CHORLEY, of Tottenham, to whose lady my collection stands indebted for several rare and valuable plants.

This species increases sufficiently fast by offsets, but in the open border does not very readily produce flowering stems: as both it and the *racemosus* are apt to become troublesome in a garden from their great increase, we would recommend their bulbs to be placed in moderately sized pots filled with light earth, and plunged in the borders where they are designed to flower; in the autumn they should be regularly taken out, the offsets thrown away, and about half a dozen of the largest bulbs left, all of which will most probably flower at the usual time, the end of March or beginning of April.

PARKINSON, who most admirably describes this and the *racemosus*, enumerates three varieties, viz. the *white*, the *blush-coloured*, and the *branched*; the first is frequently imported with other bulbs from Holland, the second and third we have not seen; the latter, if we may judge from PARKINSON's *fig.* in his *Parad.* is a most curious plant, and was obtained, as CLUSIUS reports, from seeds of the white variety; whether it now exists is deserving of inquiry.

The *botryoides* differs from the *racemosus*, in having its leaves upright, its bunch of flowers smaller, the flowers themselves larger, rounder, of a paler and brighter blue.

Pub. June 1 1791 by W. Curtis St. Georges Crescent

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. CHINA-ROSE HIBISCUS.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex, exterior polyphyllus. *Capſula* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *Roſa Sinenſis* foliis ovatis acuminatis ſerratis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 629. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 629.

ALCEA javanica arboreſcens, flore pleno rubicundo. *Breyn. cent.* 121. *t.* 56.

HIBISCUS *javanica. Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* by whom cultivated in 1731.

RUMPHIUS in his *Herbarium Amboinenſe* gives an excellent account of this beautiful native of the Eaſt-Indies, accompanied by a repreſentation of it with double flowers, in which ſtate it is more particularly cultivated in all the gardens in India, as well as China; he informs us that it grows to the full ſize of our hazel, and that it varies with white flowers.

The inhabitants of India, he obſerves, are extremely partial to whatever is red, they conſider it as a colour which tends to exhilarate; and hence they not only cultivate this plant univerſally in their gardens, but uſe its flowers on all occaſions of feſtivity, and even in their ſepulchral rites: he mentions alſo an œconomical purpoſe to which the flowers are applied, little conſiſtent with their elegance and beauty, that of blacking ſhoes, whence their name of *Roſæ calceolariæ*; the ſhoes, after the colour is imparted to them, are rubbed with the hand, to give them a gloſs, and which thereby receives a blueiſh tinge, to diſcharge which they have recourſe to lemon juice.

With us it is kept in the ſtove, where it thrives and flowers readily during moſt of the ſummer; the ſingle bloſſoms laſt but a ſhort time, yet their ſuperiority ariſing from the curious and beautiful ſtructure of the interior parts of the flower, compenſates for the ſhortneſs of their duration.

It is uſually increaſed by cuttings.

N 258

Published as the Act directs June 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE. YELLOW ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Siliculæ* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *saxatile* caulibus frutescentibus paniculatis, foliis lanceolatis molliſſimis repandis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 590. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 381.

ALYSSUM Creticum Saxatile, foliis undulatis incanis. *Tourn. cor.* 15.

THLASPI luteum leucoji folio. *Bocc. muſ.* 79. *t.* 93.

As this plant has very generally obtained in gardens and nurſeries the name of yellow Alyſſum, we have retained it; for though it is not the only one of the genus which produces yellow flowers, it may ſtill be called yellow by way of eminence, ſuch is the extreme brilliancy and profuſion of its bloſſoms.

It is a native of Crete, and was firſt cultivated in this country by Mr. MILLER, in 1731*, at Chelſea garden.

It begins to flower about the latter end of April, and continues to bloſſom through great part of May; and it is not uncommon for it to flower again in autumn.

If it has a pure air and a dry ſituation, it will grow in almoſt any ſoil.

The uſual mode of propagating it is by ſlips, or cuttings.

As it is a ſmall, ſhewy, hardy plant, and not diſpoſed to over-run others, it is very ſuitable to embelliſh rock-work.

* *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Published June 1 1791 by W. Curtis S. Georges Crescent.

PULMONARIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIA LUNGWORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis fauce pervia. *Calyx* prismatico-pentagonus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULMONARIA *Virginica* calycibus abbreviatis, foliis lanceolatis obtusiusculis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 187.

PULMONARIA non maculosa, floribus tubulosis longis pulcherrimis cæruleis, in panicula pendula congestis, foliis teneribus glabris latis obtusis, ad margines æqualibus, pediculis dilute purpureis insidentibus, radice crassa instar symphyti. Mountain Cowslip. *Clayt. Gron. Fl. Virg. p.* 25.

MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that the *Pulmonaria Virginica* grows naturally upon mountains in most parts of North-America, that the seeds were sent many years since by Mr. BANISTER, from Virginia; and some of the plants were raised in the garden of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, where for several years it was growing.

Though a native of Virginia, it ranks with the hardy herbaceous plants of our gardens, and flowers in the open border about the middle of April; the blossoms before their expansion are of a reddish purple colour, when fully blown they become of a light bright blue, the foliage is glaucous, or blueish green; it is said to vary with white and flesh-coloured flowers.

In favourable seasons, the Flower-Garden owes much of its gaiety to this elegant plant, and at a time when ornament is most desirable.

It requires a pure air, and a situation moderately sheltered, as the cold easterly winds which too readily prevail in April, when it is in flower, are apt to deface it.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and is a free grower.

N°160

Edwards fecit

Pub July 1 1791 by W Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

AMYGDALUS NANA. DWARF ALMOND.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, inferus. Petala 5. Drupa nuce poris perforata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMYGDALUS *nana* foliis basi attenuatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 162. *Pallas. Voss.* 1. *p.* 12. *t.* 6.

AMYGDALUS indica nana. *Pluk. alm.* 28. *t.* 11. *f.* 3.

ARMENIACA persicæ foliis, fructu exsucco. *Amm. Ruth.* 273. *t.* 30.

The Dwarf Almond, a native of Russia and Tartary, is justly considered as one of our most ornamental shrubs; it rarely rises above the height of three feet, and hence becomes very suitable for the shrubbery of small extent. It flowers about the middle of April, somewhat later than the common Almond.

MILLER observes, that the roots are apt to put out suckers, by which the plant may be increased in plenty; and if those are not annually taken away, they will starve the old plant.

Cultivated in 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Edwards. del.et pinx.t

Pub. July 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t George's Crescent

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. CANADA PUCCOON, or BLOODWORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 8-petala. Cal. 2-phyllus. Siliqua ovata, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANGUINARIA *Canadenſis. Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 489.

CHELIDONIUM majus Canadenſe acaulon. *Corn. Canad.* 212.

RANUNCULUS Virginienſis albus. *Park. Theat.* 226.

SANGUINARIA flore ſimplici. *Dill. Elth. t.* 252.

Though the Sanguinaria cannot be conſidered as a handſome ſhewy plant, yet we ſcarcely know its equal in point of delicacy and ſingularity; there is ſomething in it to admire, from the time that its leaves emerge from the ground, and emboſom the infant bloſſom, to their full expanſion, and the ripening of its ſeed veſſels.

The woods of Canada, as well as of other parts of North-America, produce this plant in abundance; with us it flowers in the beginning of April: its bloſſoms are fugacious, and fully expand only in fine warm weather. It is a hardy perennial, and is uſually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; a ſituation moderately ſhady, and a ſoil having a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves in it ſuits it beſt.

Its knobby roots, when broken aſunder, pour forth a juice of a bright red or orange colour, whence its name of Sanguinaria; with this liquid the Indians are ſaid to paint themſelves.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work, the Hortus Elthamenſis, where three varieties of it are repreſented, viz. a large one, a ſmall one, and one in which the petals are multiplied, but which can ſcarcely be called double.

It appears from MORISON *, that the Sanguinaria was cultivated in this country in 1680, the date of his work.

* Provenit ſponte in America occidentali ſive in Virginia ſeu Canada, unde ſemen ad nos delata, quibus propagata ejus ſoboles abundanter ſatis in hortulo ſuburbano Gul. Walker non longe a palatio Divi Jacobi, ſito in vico ejuſdem nominis Jacobeo dicto.

N 162

J Edwards Publ

Pub July 1 1791 by W Curtis S^t Georges Crescent.

PHLOX DIVARICATA. EARLY-FLOWERING LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Capf.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *divaricata* foliis lato-lanceolatis: superioribus alternis, caule bifido, pedunculis geminis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 199. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 206.

LYCHNIDEA virginiana, alsines aquaticæ foliis, floribus in ramulis divaricatis. *Pluk. Mant.* 121 ?

Most of the plants of this genus are natives of North-America, and remarkable for their beauty; they were first introduced under the name of *Lychnidea*, which, though a Latin term, is now familiarized to the English ear.

Mr. AITON has given to this species the name of early-flowering, it coming much sooner into blossom than any of the others, beginning to flower in May with the yellow Alyssum; its blossoms, however, are not of so long duration, nor so ornamental as some others of the same family.

It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and, on this account, may be regarded as a suitable rock-plant.

It rarely ripens its seeds with us, but is readily increased either by cuttings or layers; succeeds best in a pure air and a situation moderately dry.

Like most other American plants, it is of modern introduction, was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758, and figured in his Icones.

Pubd Aug 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent.

RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS. GRASS-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5 intra ungues poro mellifero. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *gramineus* foliis lanceolato linearibus indiviſis, caule erecto læviſſimo paucifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS gramineo folio bulboſus. *Bauh. Pin.* 181?

RANUNCULUS montanus folio gramineo. *Bauh. Pin.* 180.

RANUNCULUS gramineus.

Graſſe leafed Crowfoot. *Park. Parad. p.* 218. 221. *f.* 1.

This ſpecies of Ranunculus, an inhabitant of the dry paſtures of the South of France and Italy, and a hardy herbaceous plant of ready growth, recommends itſelf by the earlineſs of its flowering and the delicate glaucous colour of its foliage.

PARKINSON figures it with double flowers, though he deſcribes it with ſemi-double ones only; we have not obſerved either of theſe varieties in the gardens about London, they have moſt probably fallen victims to the rage for novelty, at the ſhrine of which many a fair and goodly flower is yearly ſacrificed.

It flowers towards the end of April, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

The ſynonyms of this and other ſpecies of Ranunculus deſcribed in GERARD'S *Fl. Gallopr.* are very inaccurately quoted in Profeſſor MURRAY'S edition of the *Syſt. Vegetab.*

Edwards del.

Pub. Aug. 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

PELARGONIUM CORDIFOLIUM. HEART-LEAVED GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema, deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *cordatum* umbellis multifloris, foliis cordatis acutis dentatis, petalis inferis linearibus acutis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 427.

GERANIUM *cordifolium. Cavan. Diſs. p.* 240. *t.* 117. *f.* 3.

Our readers are here preſented with the figure of another Geranium of modern introduction, not enumerated by LINNÆUS or MILLER, and which in point of beauty, duration of flowering, and facility of culture, is equal to moſt.

It was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

There are ſeveral varieties of it, but the one here figured is the moſt beautiful.

It ſtrikes readily from cuttings, by which it is uſually propagated.

Requires the ſame treatment as the more common Geraniums; and flowers from March to July.

E. Edwards Pecit

Pub Aug 1 1791 by W Curtis St Georges Crescent.

CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS. MEDITERRANEAN STOCK.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clauſus: foliolis duobus baſi gibbis. *Semina* plana.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHEIRANTHUS *maritimus* foliis ellipticis obtuſis nudis ſcabriuſculis, caule diffuſo ſcabro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 597. *Mantiſſ. p.* 568. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 395.

LEUCOJUM minus flore violaceo. *Barr. Ic.* 1127.

LINNÆUS has deſcribed this plant minutely in his *Mantiſſa Plant.* ſo that no doubt remains of its being his *maritimus.*

With us, it has been cuſtomary for Gardeners and Nurſerymen to diſtinguiſh this ſpecies by the name of Virginia Stock, a name highly improper, as it is found to be a native of the Mediterranean coaſt.

The bloſſoms which this plant firſt puts forth are of a lively red, in a few days they become of a blueiſh purple colour; to this variety of hues the plant owes its chief beauty.

Being of humble growth, and producing a profuſion of bloom, which is of long duration, it is frequently uſed as an edging to borders, and ſometimes ſown in little patches with other annuals; in whatever way uſed, it contributes greatly to enliven the borders of the flower-garden.

It is one of thoſe annuals whoſe ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the autumn, as it thereby comes much forwarder into bloom, and its bloſſoms are more lively than thoſe ariſing from ſeeds ſown in the ſpring; by varying the time of ſowing, it may be had to flower in ſpring, ſummer, and autumn.

Small pots of it in bloom have a pretty appearance, and may be uſed to decorate the windows of thoſe who reſide in cities or great towns, where the pleaſures of the garden are not to be enjoyed.

Edwards Pinxit

Pub Sept 1 1792 by W Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA. WINGED-PODDED SOPHORA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus, superne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis longitudine vexilli. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SOPHORA *tetraptera* foliis pinnatis foliolis numerosis (17—19) lanceolato-oblongis villosiusculis: leguminibus membranaceo-quadrangulis, caule arboreo. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 43.

SOPHORA *tetraptera. Joh. Miller ic. tab.* 1.

The magnificent and highly curious species of Sophora here represented, is one of the many plants discovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS at New-Zealand, where it forms a tree of a considerable size.

A finer sight can scarcely be imagined than a tree of this sort, extending to a great breadth on a wall with a western aspect, in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea, where it was planted by Mr. FORSYTH about the year 1774, and which at this moment (April 28, 1791) is thickly covered with large pendulous branches of yellow, I had almost said golden flowers; for they have a peculiar richness, which it is impossible to represent in colouring; in the winter care is taken to cover it carefully with mats, least it should suffer from any extraordinarily severe weather.

It usually produces a few seed vessels of an uncommon form, having four wings, whence its name of *tetraptera*; from some of the seeds which have ripened in this country plants have been raised, and by these the plant is found to be propagated with the most success; it may also be increased by cuttings and layers.

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Pub Sep 1 1791 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent.

IRIS PAVONIA. PEACOCK IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala inæqualis, *Petalis* alternis geniculato-patentibus, *Stigmata* petaliformia; cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pavonia* imberbis folio lineari glabro, ſcapo ſubunifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 92.

We have our doubts whether the plant here figured be the *pavonia* of the *Syſtema vegetabilium*, as it does not accord ſo well with the deſcription there given, as we could wiſh; as ſuch however it has been regarded by ſome here, and it muſt be allowed to anſwer extremely well to the name.

It is a ſmall delicate Iris, about a foot and a half high, with very narrow leaves, bearing on the top of the ſtalk one or at moſt two flowers, three of the petals are large and white, with a brilliant blue ſpot at the baſe of each, edged on the outer ſide with deep purple; the delicacy of the flower, and the eye-like ſpot at the baſe of three of the petals, render it one of the moſt ſtriking plants of the genus.

The figure here given was drawn from a plant which flowered with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. laſt June, who received it from Holland, and treat it in the ſame way as their Cape bulbs, of which country it is ſaid to be a native.

It is not mentioned either in Mr. MILLER'S *Gardener's Dictionary*, or the *Hortus Kewenſis*.

Curtis del. Pub Sep 1 1791 by W Curtis St George Crescent.

Both RHEEDE and RUMPHIUS describe and figure this plant in their respective works, the *Hortus Malabaricus* and *Herbarium Amboinense*; it is mentioned also by several other authors: from their various accounts we discover, that in different parts of India, where it grows wild, it forms a slender shrub, or tree, about six feet high, rising generally with a single stem; that its clusters of flowers, seen from afar, are so brilliant as to resemble a burning coal, especially in a dark wood, whence its name of *Flamma Sylvarum*; that it grows in the woods, and flowers in September and October, producing a black fruit, the size of small cherries, on which the peacocks are supposed to feed, and from whence they have obtained the name of *Cerasa Pavonina*. The Chinese call it *Santanhoa*; with them it produces flowers and fruit the year through, and they hold the blossoms in such veneration, as to use them in the sacrifices they make to their idol IXORA, whence LINNÆUS has taken the name applied by him to this genus. The root is said to possess some acrimony, and to be made use of by the natives in curing the tooth-ach.

It is customary in this country, to treat the *Ixora* as a stove plant; perhaps it may be less tender than we are aware of; it flowers in July and August, but has not been known to produce fruit; is increased from cuttings, without much difficulty.

Our drawing was taken from a small but very healthy plant in the stove of Mr. WHITLEY (late THOBURN and WHITLEY, Brompton).

LINNÆUS describes, and some authors figure this plant with stipulæ, which our plant had not, not being arrived at an age, perhaps, to produce them.

IXORA COCCINEA. SCARLET IXORA.

Clafs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longa, fupera, *Stamina* fupra faucem. *Bacca* 4-fperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXORA *coccinea* foliis ovalibus femiamplexicaulibus, floribus faſciculatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 148.

JASMINUM indicum, lauri folio, inodorum umbellatum, floribus coccineis. *Pluk. alm.* 196. *t.* 59. *f.* 2.

CERASUS zeylanica humilis fylveſtris, floribus holoſericeis intenſe rubris umbellatim congeſtis, fructibus nigris. *Muſ. Zeyl. p.* 15.

FLAMMA SYLVARUM *Rumph. Amb.* 4. *p.* 105. *t.* 46.

It will appear ſtrange, we preſume, to moſt of our readers, when they are informed, that the *Ixora coccinea*, a plant at preſent in few hands, and which a ſhort time ſince was ſold in ſome of our nurſeries for five guineas, ſhould have been known in this country a hundred years ago; and yet Mr. AITON, who has ſo laudably exerted himſelf, in aſcertaining the preciſe period when moſt of the exotics cultivated in the royal garden at Kew firſt made their appearance in Great-Britain, informs us on very reſpectable authority, that this plant was introduced by Mr. BENTICK in 1690.

There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this ſplendid exotic did not long ſurvive its introduction; on inquiry, we learn that it was reintroduced about fifteen years ago, by the late Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, a name, to medicine and botany ever dear, in whoſe rich and magnificent collection at Upton it was firſt known to flower; about the ſame time, the late Mr. THOBURN, Nurſeryman at Brompton, raiſed a few Ixoras from foreign ſeeds, and from theſe (an accident having happened to the plant which was Dr. FOTHERGILL's) are ſaid to have ariſen the plants at preſent in this country.

Both

Edwards Del.t

Pub.d Oct.r 1.1791 by W.m Curtis .St.George's Crescent.

DRABA AIZOIDES. SENGREEN DRABA, or WHITLOW-GRASS.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula integra, ovali-oblonga: valvis planiuſculis, diſſepimento parallelis. *Stylus* nullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRABA *aizoides* ſcapo nudo ſimplici, foliis enſiformibus carinatis ciliatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 372. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p.* 372.

SEDUM alpinum hirſutum luteum. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

LEUCOJUM luteum aizoides montanum. *Col. Ecphr.* 2. *p.* 62.

The plant here figured, a native of the German Alps, is one of thoſe whoſe beauty cannot be ſhewn in a ſmall detached piece of it; to be admired, it muſt be ſeen in a tuft of ſome conſiderable ſize, which it is much diſpoſed to form when growing among rock-work, for which, like many other ſmall Alpine plants, it is well ſuited; thus elevated above the ſurface of the ground, the various beauties of this humble race are more diſtinctly ſeen, and their curious ſtructure more readily inſpected.

This ſpecies is the more to be eſteemed, as it flowers very early in the ſpring, in March, and the beginning of April, and continues in bloſſom about ſix weeks.

LINNÆUS originally confounded it with a ſimilar plant, the *Draba alpina*, a miſtake ſince rectified in his *Mantiſſa Plant. p.* 91.

N 170

Edwards Pinxt

Pubd Oct 1 1791 by W Curtis. S.t Georges Crescent.

IXIA CHINENSIS. CHINESE IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *chinenſis* foliis enſiformibus; floribus remotis, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 52. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 62.

MORÆA *chinenſis* caule compreſſo, foliis enſiformibus, panicula dichotoma, floribus pedunculatis. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 93.

In that elaborate and ineſtimable work, the *Hortus Malabaricus*, we have a good figure of the plant here exhibited, accompanied by a minute deſcription; the author informs us that it grows ſpontaneouſly in India, attaining the height even of five or ſix feet, and affecting a ſandy ſoil; the natives conſider it as an antidote to poiſons in general, and regard the bruiſed root as peculiarly efficacious in curing the bite of the ſerpent, called Cobra de Copella.

We raiſed plants of it laſt year from ſeeds imparted to us by J. IBBETTSON, Eſq. of the Admiralty; this year, during the months of Auguſt and September, many of them have flowered, and capſules are forming which have every appearance of producing perfect ſeeds; the root of this plant is yellow, and tuberous like that of the Iris, the leaves alſo greatly reſemble thoſe of that tribe, it grows to the height of about three feet, and produces a conſiderable number of flowers in ſucceſſion, each of which is of ſhort duration.

The root and radical leaves as repreſented on the plate are much ſmaller than in plants which have been long eſtabliſhed.

Our plants ſtood in pots in the open ground through the winter of 1790–1 without injury, but it muſt be remembered, that the weather during that period was uncommonly mild; it will be ſafeſt therefore to conſider it as a tender herbaceous plant.

It differs ſo much in its fructification from many others of the genus, that Prof. MURRAY has conſidered it as a *Moræa*, with which, in our humble opinion, it has ſcarcely any affinity.

N°171

Published as the Act directs Feb.y 1 1791 by W.Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

LAMIUM ORVALA. BALM-LEAVED ARCHANGEL, or DEAD-NETTLE.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius integrum, fornicatum; lab. infer. 2-lobum; faux utrinque margine dentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAMIUM *Orvala* foliis cordatis inæqualiter arguteque ſerratis, corollis fauce inflata, caulibus coloratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 534.
LAMIUM maximum ſylvaticum alterum. *Bauh. Pin.* 231.
GALEOPSIS maxima pannonica. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 35.
Hungary Dead-Nettle, or the Dragon Flower. *Park. Parad. p.* 385.

Few of the plants of this genus have been thought to poſſeſs ſufficient beauty for the flower-garden, the preſent one excepted, the magnificence of whoſe bloſſoms juſtly entitles it to rank with the more curious, if not the moſt beautiful of the vegetable tribes.

Though not common in our gardens, it has long been introduced, having been cultivated and accurately deſcribed, though badly figured, by PARKINSON in his *Parad. terr.*

It grows ſpontaneouſly in the woods of Italy and Hungary, and flowers with us about the latter end of April, at which time, if cold winds prevail, it is apt to be injured, unleſs placed in a ſheltered part of the garden.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or by parting its roots in autumn, is a hardy plant and grows readily.

F. Edwards fecit

Pub. Nov.1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t George's Crescent.

AITONIA CAPENSIS. CAPE AITONIA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Cal.* 4-partitus. *Cor.* 4-petala.
Bacca ficca, 4-angularis, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AITONIA *Capenſis*. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 303. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 612.
COTYLEDON foliis linearibus, flore quadrifido, fructu ſubrotundo. *Burm. Afric.* 53. *t.* 21. *f.* 2.

This genus, of which there is only one known ſpecies, has been named by the younger LINNÆUS, in honour of Mr. WILLIAM AITON, author of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, and Botanic Gardener to his Majeſty. The great length of time *, Mr. AITON has been engaged in the cultivation of plants, the immenſe numbers which have been the conſtant objects of his care through every period of their growth, joined to his ſuperior diſcernment, give him a decided ſuperiority in the *prima facie* knowledge of living plants over moſt Botaniſts of the preſent day; his abilities in the other line of his profeſſion, are diſplayed in the eulogies of all who have ſeen the royal collection at Kew, which he has the honour to ſuperintend.

The Aitonia is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774.

It is a green-houſe ſhrub of ſlow growth, ſeldom exceeding three feet in height; producing, when of ſufficient age, flowers and fruit through moſt of the year; the fruit is a large dry angular berry, of a fine red colour.

Our drawing was made from a very fine plant, formerly Dr. FOTHERGILL'S, now in the collection of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

It is only to be raiſed from ſeeds, which are ſparingly produced in this country.

* Mr. A. was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. MILLER.

N°173

Edwards del et

Pub. Nov. 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

BUDDLEA GLOBOSA. ROUND-HEADED BUDDLEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Stamina* ex incisuris.
Caps. 2-sulca, 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BUDDLEA *globosa* foliis lanceolatis, capitulis solitariis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 150. *V.* 1.

BUDLEJA *globosa. Hope in Act. Harlem, V.* 20. *part.* 2. *p.* 417. *t.* 11.

PALQUIN *Feuil. it.* 3. *p.* 51. *t.* 38.

Mr. ADAM BUDDLE, in honour of whom the present genus has been originally named by Dr. HOUSTON, was an ingenious English Botanist, cotemporary with, and the friend of PETIVER; his name is often mentioned in the *Synopsis* of Mr. RAY and his *Hortus Siccus*, or dried collection of British plants, preserved in the British Museum, still resorted to in doubtful cases.

The present species not enumerated either by LINNÆUS or MILLER, is a native of Chili, and according to the *Hort. Kew.* was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1774.

It has been customary, in consideration of its native place of growth, to treat it here as a green-house plant, for which situation it soon becomes unfit from its magnitude; some have ventured to plant it in the open borders in warm sheltered situations, where it has been found to succeed very well, producing its beautiful yellow blossoms in abundance; care must be taken, however, to guard it carefully from severe frosts, which are apt to destroy it.

It flowers in May and June, and is usually propagated by cuttings or layers.

Pl.Amaranthus sinuatus.

Pub.Nov.1 1791 by W.Curtis S.Georges Crescent.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAV'D KALMIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis: limbo ſubtus quinquecorni. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *latifolia* foliis ovato-ellipticis ternis ſparſiſque, corymbis terminalibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 64. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 64.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis obtuſis, corollis corymboſis infundibuliformis, genitalibus declinatis. *Fl. Virg.* 160.

CHAMÆDAPHNE foliis tini, floribus bullatis. *Cateſb. Car.* 11. *t.* 98.

CISTUS chamærhododendros Mariana laurifolia, floribus expanſis, ſummo ramulo in umbellam plurimis. *Pluck. mant.* 49. *t.* 379. *f.* 6. The common Laurel, vulgarly called Ivy.

Profeſſor KALM (in honour of whom LINNÆUS, as before has been obſerved, named this genus of plants) in his travels into North-America, publiſhed in Engliſh by Mr. FORSTER, relates that he found this ſpecies in various provinces of that extenſive continent, as Penſylvania, New-Jerſey, and New-York, growing moſt commonly on the ſides of hills, ſometimes in woods; that it flouriſhed moſt on the northern ſides of the hills, eſpecially where they were interſected by rivulets; he obſerves, that when all the other trees had loſt their ornaments, this enlivened the woods by the verdure of its foliage, and that about the month of May, it was covered with a profuſion of bloſſoms of unrivalled beauty.

The

Pub. Dec.r 1 1791 by W. Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. COMMON LABURNUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$. *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *Laburnum* racemis simplicibus pendulis, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 666. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 49.

LABURNUM arbor trifolia anagyridi similis. *Bauh. hist.* 2. *p.* 361.

LABURNUM. Beane Trefoile. *Park. Parad. p.* 438.

Of the Laburnum, our nurseries afford two principal varieties, the broad and narrow-leav'd; the latter (which is the one here figured) Mr. MILLER was induced to make a species of under the name of *alpinum*; it certainly differs very materially from the broad-leav'd one, yet is most probably only a seminal variety; the Laburnum figured in its wild state by Professor JACQUIN, in his *Flora Austriaca*, has much broader leaves than ours, no mention is made by him of its being subject to vary.

Both MILLER and HANBURY recommend the Laburnum to be cultivated not only as an ornamental but as a timber tree, the wood having a very close grain, a good colour, and bearing a high polish;* they urge in its favour, that it is very hardy, a quick grower, and one that will thrive in almost any soil; the latter says, it will become a timber tree of more than a yard in girt: whatever success may attend its cultivation for the more useful purposes, as a hardy, deciduous, ornamental tree, it has long been the pride of our shrubberies and plantations.

It blossoms in May, and is usually very productive of seeds, by which it may be propagated most readily.

Hares and rabbits being fond of its bark, do great damage to plantations of Laburnum, especially in severe weather; I remember somewhere to have read, that these animals will not touch a tree if soot has been placed about it; perhaps, a circle drawn round the base of the tree with the new coal tar, which has a powerful smell of long duration, might keep off these noxious animals.

* MATTHIOLUS long since noticed the excellence of this wood, and speaks of it as being particularly used for making the best kind of bows: are our modern Toxopholites acquainted with this circumstance?

Pub.d Dec.r 1791 by W. Curtis, St.George's Crescent.

The Profeſſor does not mention the preciſe height which he had obſerved theſe trees to attain in North-America, but it is evident that they acquire a conſiderable thickneſs, as the wood of the root as well as the body of the tree is manufactured into various utenſils by the natives, and by the Indians into ſpoons in particular, whence it has obtained the name of the *Spoon Tree*.

The leaves have been found to prove poiſonous to kine, horſes, and ſheep, but the deer are obſerved to brouſe on them with impunity.

PETER COLLINSON, Eſq. who was highly inſtrumental in enriching this country with the native plants of North-America, is ſaid to have introduced this elegant ſpecies about the year 1734.

With us it ſucceeds beſt when planted with a northern aſpect, well ſheltered, in a ſoil compoſed of loam and bog earth, in a ſituation moderately moiſt, where the air is perfectly pure.

Being with difficulty propagated by ſuckers or layers, it is moſt commonly raiſed from American ſeeds.

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KALMIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS KALMIA.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

KALMIA *glauca* foliis oppoſitis oblongis lævigatis, ſubtus glaucis, margine revolutis, corymbis terminalibus, ramulis ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 64. *tab.* 8.

This ſpecies (much inferior in ſize to the *latifolia*, as it rarely exceeds two feet in height) is a native of Newfoundland, where it was diſcovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. and by him introduced to this country in the year 1767.

It is of courſe not deſcribed by Mr. MILLER, nor is it mentioned in the 14th edition of LINNÆUS's *Syſt. Vegetab.* by Profeſſor MURRAY; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, it is both deſcribed and figured.

It flowers in April and May, is propagated in the ſame manner and requires the ſame treatment as the *latifolia*.

N.° 177

Pub.d Dec.r 1 1791 by W.m Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

HYPERICUM CORIS. HEATH-LEAV'D ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nect.* 0. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *Coris* floribus trigynis, calycibus ſerrato-glandulosis, foliis ſubverticillatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 702.

CORIS lutea. *Bauh. pin.* 280.

CORIS legitima, Ericæ ſimilis. *Hon. Belli. ep.* 1. *ad Cluſ. Cluſ. op. V.* 1. *p.* 299.

CORIS. *Matthioli* 939.

There is an elegance and neatneſs in moſt of this tribe, and none poſſeſs thoſe qualities in a greater degree than the preſent ſpecies, which is a charming little evergreen, admirably adapted for the greenhouſe, as it forms a pretty buſh, and flowers during moſt of the ſummer.

It grows ſpontaneouſly in the South of Europe, and many parts of the Levant; HONORIUS BELLUS, in his epiſtle to CLUSIUS (*vid. Cluſ. op.*) deſcribes it as growing on the hilly parts of the iſland of Crete.

Mr. LEE, of Hammerſmith, received it about four years ſince from the Crimea.

It is propagated by cuttings.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan.y 1. 1792

FUMARIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS FUMITORY.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, fingula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *fempervirens* filiquis linearibus paniculatis, caule erecto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. V.* 2. *p.* 984. *Syft. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 837. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 2. Baftard Fumitory. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*
FUMARIA filiquofa fempervirens. *Corn. Canad.* 57. *t.* 57.

The term *fempervirens* applied to this plant by LINNÆUS, originated in the defcription given of it by CORNUTUS; (*vid. Syn.*) the impropriety of calling an annual plant (for fuch it undoubtedly is with us, and muft be in Canada, its native place of growth) an *evergreen*, has appeared to us too glaring to be continued; we have thought the promotion of the fcience required a change in the name, and have therefore altered it to that of *glauca*, as coinciding with the Engliſh name of *glaucous*, given it by Mr. AITON in his *Hortus Kewenfis*; for to the delicate, pleafing, glaucous hue of its foliage, it owes its beauty, as much as to the lively colours of its bloffoms.

It is a hardy annual, coming up fpontaneoufly in the open border where it has once flowered and feeded, and fometimes reaching the height of two feet.

It flowers from June to September.

Mr. AITON informs us of its having been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND in the year 1683. Strange! that it fhould yet be a rarity in our gardens.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Jan.y 1792

AZALEA NUDIFLORA *var.* COCCINEA.

SCARLET AZALEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inferta. *Capſ.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *nudiflora* foliis ovatis, corollis piloſis, ſtaminibus longiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 198. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 202.

CISTUS virginiana, periclymeni flore ampliori minus odorato. *Pluck. Mant.* 49.

Whether the variety of the Azalea nudiflora here figured, was originally introduced to this country by Mrs. NORMAN of Bromley in Kent, or Mr. BEWICK of Clapham in Surrey (both celebrated for their collections of American plants) we cannot with certainty aſſert; true it is, the Azalea coccinea was little known here till the ſale of Mr. BEWICK's plants in 1782; a conſiderable number of theſe ſhrubs formed the choiceſt part of that collection, and ſold at high prices, one of them produced twenty guineas: prior to this period, Mr. BEWICK had preſented one of the ſame ſort of ſhrubs to Mr. THOBURN, the fruits of whoſe ſkill and aſſiduous care in the cultivation of American plants are apparent in his late nurſery at Brompton, now Mr. WHITLEY's, and from the produce of which plant our figure was taken.

The original ſpecies, found abundantly in the more ſouthern parts of North-America, was introduced, according to Mr. AITON's account, by PETER COLLINSON, Eſq. about the year 1734.

Brilliancy of colour and a happy combination of form, unite in rendering the variety here figured, one of the moſt beautiful plants in nature: yet it wants the fragrance of ſome of the varieties of the *viſcoſa*.

It flowers in June and continues in bloſſom about three weeks, requires a ſheltered but not too ſhady a ſituation, rather dry than moiſt, and a ſoil compoſed of loam and bog earth, or rotten leaves.

The uſual mode of propagating it is by layers; care muſt be taken not to remove the offspring too ſoon from the mother plant.

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Pub.d by W. Curtis St.e Geo: Crescent Jun.y 1. 1792

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VI.

" ——————— nor thou disdain
" To check the lawless riot of the trees,
" To plant the grove, or turn the barren mould.
" O happy he! whom, when his years decline,
" (His fortune and his fame by worthy means
" Attain'd, and equal to his mod'rate mind;
" His life approv'd by all the wise and good,
" Even envy'd by the vain) the peaceful groves
" Of Epicurus, from this stormy world,
" Receive to rest; of all ungrateful cares
" Absolv'd, and sacred from the selfish crowd.
" Happiest of men! if the same soil invites
" A chosen few, companions of his youth,
" Once fellow-rakes perhaps now rural friends;
" With whom in easy commerce to pursue
" Nature's free charms, and vie for Sylvan fame
" A fair ambition; void of strife, or guile,
" Or jealousy, or pain to be outdone.
" Who plans th' enchanted garden, who directs
" The vista best, and best conducts the stream;
" Whose groves the fastest thicken, and ascend;
" Whom first the welcome spring salutes; who shews
" The earliest bloom, the sweetest proudest charms
" Of Flora; who best gives Pomona's juice
" To match the sprightly genius of Champain."

ARMSTRONG.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

For W. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XCIII.

COLUTEA FRUTESCENS. SCARLET BLADDER-SENNA.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Legumen* inflatum, baſi ſuperiore dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUTEA *fruteſcens* fruticoſa, foliolis ovato-oblongis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 668. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 56. *Mill. Icon.* 99.

COLUTEA æthiopica, flore purpureo. *Breyn. Cent.* 70. *t.* 29.

Of the ſeveral ſpecies of Colutea cultivated in our gardens, the one here figured, is diſtinguiſhed by the brilliancy of its flowers, the largeneſs of its pods, and the downy appearance of the under ſide of its leaves.

It appears from the *Hortus Kewenſis* to have been cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND as long ſince as the year 1683, it was not however generally introduced to our gardens till the time of MILLER, who figured it in his *Icones*, it was then underſtood to be an Æthiopian plant; Mr. AITON ſince deſcribes it as a native of the Cape alſo; of courſe, we find it more tender than moſt of its kindred, and hence it is uſually regarded as a greenhouſe plant; yet, as it is not deſtroyed by a ſmall degree of froſt, it will frequently, like the myrtle, ſurvive a mild winter in the open border, eſpecially if trained to a wall: it is rarely of more than two or three years duration.

It is readily raiſed from ſeeds ſown in the open ground, plants from which flower the Auguſt following, and, in favourable ſeaſons, ripen their ſeeds; in order, however, that they may ripen them with more certainty, MILLER, recommends the ſowing them early on a gentle hot-bed.

A dry ſoil ſuits this ſpecies beſt.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Feb. 1 1792

SALVIA AUREA. GOLDEN SAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *aurea* foliis subrotundis integerrimis, basi truncatis dentatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 71. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 45.

SALVIA *Africana* frutescens folio subrotundo glauco, flore magno aureo. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 183. *t.* 92.

Such as are delighted with the singular rather than the beautiful appearances of plants, cannot fail of ranking the present species of sage among their favourites.

It has been called *aurea*, from the colour of its flowers, *ferruginea* would perhaps have been more expressive of them; when they first open indeed they are of a yellow colour, but they quickly and constantly become of the colour of rusty iron.

The leaves are nearly round, and have a pleasing silvery hue; a few of them only, and those chiefly at the extremities of the young shoots, are of the form described by LINNÆUS in his specific character of the plant, and hence COMMELIN'S description (*vid. Syn.*) is to be preferred, as leading us with more certainty to a knowledge of the plant; the colour of the leaves, the colour and unusual magnitude of the blossoms, are indisputably the most striking features of the species, and therefore to be resorted to: for my own part, as a friend to the advancement of the science, rather than as the follower of this or that great man, I see no good reason why colour should not in many instances, especially where expressive characters are wanting, form a part of the specific character in plants, as well as in animals: we are told indeed of its inconstancy. I would ask—who ever saw the colour of the leaves or blossoms of the present plant to vary? and, on the contrary, who ever saw its leaves constant in their form?

The *Salvia aurea* is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1731, it is a hardy greenhouse plant, is readily propagated by cuttings, and flowers from May to November.

If suffered to grow, it will become a shrub of the height of six or seven feet.

Edwards del.

Pub. Feb. 1 1792 by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent.

SYRINGA VULGARIS. COMMON LILAC.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida. *Capsula* bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYRINGA *vulgaris* foliis ovato-cordatis integris. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 57. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 15.

SYRINGA cærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 398.

LILAC five Syringa cærulea.

The blew Pipe tree. *Park. Parad. p.* 407.

Few shrubs are better known in this country than the Lilac*, few more universally cultivated; there is scarcely a cottage it does not enliven, or a shrubbery it does not beautify.

It has long had a place in our gardens; both GERARD and PARKINSON describe two sorts, the blue and the white; to these another sort is added by more modern writers, superior in beauty to the original, as producing larger bunches of flowers, of a brighter hue, having more of the purple tint, and hence called by some the purple Lilac. MILLER considers the three as different species.

The flowers of the Lilac possess a considerable degree of fragrance, but not of the most agreeable kind; our readers, perhaps, will not be displeased to hear the opinion of old GERARD on this point, delivered in his own words:—"They "have a pleasant sweete smell, but in my judgement they "are too sweete, troubling and molesting the head in very "strange manner: I once gathered the flowers, and laid them "in my chamber window, which smelled more strongly after "they had lien together a few howers, with such a pontickè "and unacquainted savor, that they awaked me from sleepe, "so that I could not take any rest until I had cast them out "of my chamber."

Though a native of Persia, it bears our severest winters without injury, has a pleasing appearance when in bud, flowers in May, and is readily propagated by suckers; but finer plants, in the opinion of MILLER, are raised from seeds.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, even in London, but, to flower well, it must have a pure air.

* The name, indeed, of one of our colours is taken from its blossoms.

N.° 183

Pub.ª de Wilmans Strand Corporat Head Office

IXIA CROCATA. SAFFRON-COLOUR'D IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *crocata* foliis enſiformibus, floribus ſecundis corollis baſi hyalino-feneſtratis. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Ixia. Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 85.

IXIA *crocata* foliis enſiformibus, floribus alternis, tubo longitudine bracteearum, corollæ laminis ovatis integerrimis baſi hyalinis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 60. *V.* 1.

IXIA planifolia, caule multifloro ſpatha breviſſima. *Mill. Ic.* 160. *t.* 239. *f.* 2.

To the Cape of Good Hope, that never-failing ſource of rare and beautiful plants, we are indebted for moſt of our Ixias, and among others for the preſent ſpecies, which though not of that value, nor poſſeſſing the delicacy or fragrance of the bloſſoms of ſome others, is a very deſirable plant, not only as an object of curioſity, from the tranſparency of the baſe of the corolla, but as it adds much to the brilliancy of a collection, is eaſily obtained, and as eaſily propagated.

It flowers in May and June, but its flowering may be prolonged by putting its bulbs into pots at different periods, or accelerated by artificial heat.

It produces offsets more plentifully than many of the genus.

Mr. AITON informs us that it was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1758, who figures it in his *Icones*.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Mar.1 1792

CORONILLA VALENTINA. RUE-LEAVED CORONILLA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$: dentibus superioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* isthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *valentina* fruticosa, foliolis subnovenis, stipulis subborbiculatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 669. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 58.

POLYGALA valentina. *Clus. hist. pl. rar. p.* 98. *fig. inf.*

The *Coronilla valentina* comes very near to the *glauca* already figured in this work, but may be distinguished by a little attention; the *valentina* has smaller leaves, which are more numerous, and more truly glaucous; the stipulæ, which in the *glauca* are small, narrow, and pointed, in the *valentina* are large, and almost round, and in the young plant are strikingly conspicuous; as the plant comes into flower, they drop off; the *valentina* is not so much disposed to flower the year through as the *glauca*, but produces its blossoms chiefly in May, June, and July; the flowers of the *glauca* are observed to smell more strongly in the day-time, those of the *valentina* at all times diffuse a very powerful odour, so as even to scent a small greenhouse; we have often been amused with hearing the different opinions entertained of this smell, some speaking of it in terms of rapture, others ready to faint when they approach it: the flowers of the *valentina* are more disposed to produce seed-vessels than those of the *glauca*, the seeds of which usually ripen well, and afford the means of increasing the plant most readily. To have a succession of small handsome bushy plants for the greenhouse, the old ones must either be frequently cut down, or young ones raised from seed, or cuttings, the stems as they grow up becoming naked at bottom.

It is a hardy greenhouse plant, and may be kept well enough through the winter in a common hot-bed frame, or planted against a south wall, and matted as myrtles usually are in such situations; we have known the *glauca*, treated in this way, prove a charming ornament.

It is a native of Spain, growing, as CLUSIUS informs us, by road-sides, in sandy places, and on the declivities of hills.

Cultivated here in 1656, by J. TRADESCANT, jun. *H. K.*

Pub.d by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Croydon. March. 1788

SELAGO OVATA. OVAL-HEADED SELAGO.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* tubus capillaris; limbus ſubæqualis. *Sem.* 1. *ſ.* 2.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SELAGO *ovata* ſpicis ſtrobilinis ovatis terminalibus, foliis ſparſis linearibus, caule fruticoſo. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom.* 2. *t.* 33. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 355.

LIPPIA *ovata* capitulis ovatis, foliis linearibus integerrimis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 89.

LINNÆUS in his *Mantiſſa* has ſomewhat largely deſcribed this plant under the name of *Lippia ovata*, evidently from a dried ſpecimen, which may account for the flowers being deſcribed of a dark violet colour; he recommends it to ſuch as might have an opportunity of ſeeing the living plant, to obſerve if it was not referable to ſome other genus; accordingly Monſ. L'HERITIER, who, when lately in England, ſaw it in flower in the royal garden at Kew, joined it to the genus *Selago*, retaining the trivial name of *ovata*, *bracteata* would perhaps have been a better name; for though its ovate inflorescence may be peculiar to the ſpecies, its bracteæ or floral leaves are ſo very ſingular that they conſtitute the moſt prominent feature of the plant.

Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

It recommends itſelf not ſo much on account of its beauty, as of the curious ſtructure of its flowering ſpikes, and the fragrance of its bloſſoms.

It is a greenhouſe plant, and flowers during moſt of the ſummer; its bloſſoms are white with a yellow ſpot on the two uppermoſt, and ſometimes on all the ſegments of the corolla, and an orange ſpot at the mouth of the tube.

Is propagated by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1792

IRIS SAMBUCINA. ELDER-SCENTED IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Iride.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſambucina* barbata, foliis enſiformibus glabris erectis brevioribus ſcapo multifloro, petalis deflexis planis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Thunb. loc. cit. n.* 10. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 69.

IRIS latifolia germanica, ſambuci odore. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS Camerarii ſive purpurea verſicolor major. The greater variable coloured purple Flower-de-Luce. *Park. Par. p.* 181.

This ſpecies of Iris, ſaid to be a native of the South of Europe, derives its name from the ſmell of its flowers, which very much reſembles that of elder in bloom.

It is one of the talleſt and handſomeſt of the genus, in a rich moiſt ſoil acquiring the height of three feet or more; it is therefore more proper for the ſhrubbery than the flower-garden.

It flowers about the latter end of May, and is readily increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

The Iris of PARKINSON, referred to in the ſynonyms, accords ſo exactly with our plant, in every circumſtance but ſmell, which is not mentioned, that we have no doubt but it was cultivated in our gardens in his time.

N.° 187

Pub.d by W. Curtis St.Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1792

CONVOLVULUS NIL. AZURE CONVOLVULUS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *Nil* foliis cordatis trilobis, corollis ſemiquinquefidis, pedunculis petiolo brevioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 209. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 209.

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus hederaceo anguloſo folio. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 295.

NIL Arab. *Geſ. hor. Eyſt.*

CONVOLVULUS Cæruleus. Blew Bindweed. *Ger. Herb. p.* 715. *cum ic.*

CONVOLVULUS trifolius ſive hederaceus purpureus. The greater purple Bindeweede or Bell-flower with cornered leaves. *Park. Parad. Pl.* 361. *fig.* 2.

All our writers on exotic botany treat of this plant, GERARD, one of the firſt, gives us the following account: "This beautiful Bindweed, which we call *Convolvulus Cæru-* "*leus*, is called of the Arabians *Nil*: of *Serapio*, *Hab al nil*, "about Alepo and Tripolis in Syria, the inhabitants call it "*Haſmiſen*, the Italians *Campana azurea*, of the beautifull azured "flowers, and alſo *Fior de notte*, bicauſe his beautie appeereth "moſt in the night:" he informs us, that it grew in his garden, but periſhed before it ripened its ſeeds. PARKINSON ſays, it thrives remarkably well in our country, if the year be any thing kindly: MILLER informs us, that it is a native of Africa and America, extols it as one of the moſt beautiful of the genus; obſerves, that it is a very diſtinct ſpecies from the *purpurea*, of which it has been conſidered by ſome as a variety; that it will grow to the height of eight or ten feet, that in favourable ſeaſons the ſeeds will ripen in the open air, and that it requires the ſame treatment as other annuals uſually raiſed on a hot-bed. Mr. AITON conſiders it as a ſtove plant, as indeed moſt of our tender annuals properly are.

It flowers from July to September.

Though apparently common in our gardens formerly, it is now very rarely met with.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Apr: 1. 1792

ERICA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED HEATH.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *grandiflora* antheris muticis exfertis, corollis cylindraceis fubincurvis glabris, ftylo elongato, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis, foliis fubfenis acerofis glabris. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 25.

ERICA *grandiflora* foliis quaternis, ftylo exferto, corolla cylindrica, calyce fimplici, floribus lateralibus fubcurvatis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 223.

The Erica here figured, is one of the many new and beautiful fpecies, which within thefe few years have been fent from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, and which have contributed fo greatly to enrich the royal garden at Kew.

The defcription given of the *grandiflora* in the *Suppl. Plant.* accords fo ill with our plant, that we fhould be led to confider it as another fpecies, did not the refpectable authority of the *Hortus Kewenfis* filence all doubts on that head.

The bloffoms of this fpecies, whether we regard their magnitude, their colour, their fmooth and gloffy furface, or the regular pofition of the filaments, projecting beyond the corolla, and clofing together by the antheræ, excite our notice, and claim our admiration.

Like every other heath, the hardy ones excepted, it is a greenhoufe plant, and flowers from May to July.

Our drawing was made from a plant finely blown, in the choice collection of JAMES VERE, Efq. Kenfington-Gore.

Pub.d by W. Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1.1794

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM. GOLDEN ORNITHOGALUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, erecta, perſiſtens, ſupra medium patens. *Filamenta* alterna baſi dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *aureum* foliis ovato-lanceolatis, albo-marginatis, floribus racemoſis confertis, filamentis nectario emarginato inſidentibus.

We have beſtowed on this plant the name of *aureum*, from the colour of its bloſſoms, which are uſually of a bright orange or gold colour; in ſome ſpecimens we have obſerved them of a paler hue, and conſequently leſs beautiful.

This highly ornamental ſpecies is of modern introduction, having been received by Meſſ. LEE and KENNEDY, a few years ſince from the Cape, of which it is a native.

The root is a whitiſh bulb, reſembling in ſize and ſhape that of the *Lachenalia tricolor*, figured on plate 82 of this work, from whence ſpring three or four ſmooth, ſomewhat fleſhy, upright, dark-green leaves, about half an inch wide, and three or four inches long, edged with white, and, if magnified, appearing fringed with very fine hairs or villi; the ſtalk is naked, from eight to twelve inches high, ſupporting many flowers, which ſpring from the alæ of large, hollow, pointed bracteæ, and which opening one after another, keep the plant a conſiderable time in flower; according to LINNÆUS's generic character, every other filament ſhould be dilated at the baſe, in the preſent ſpecies each filament is ſo, or rather ſits as it were on a white glandular nectary, emarginated on the inſide, and highly deſerving of notice.

In the greenhouſe, where this plant has hitherto been kept, its bloſſoms come forth as early as January and February, and continue for ſeveral months; they will long diſplay their beauty, if the ſtem be cut off and put in a phial of water.

It is propagated by offsets from its bulbs, and has the appearance of being a plant of kindly growth and eaſy management.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent May 1. 1792

PRIMULA MARGINATA. SILVER-EDGED PRIMULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *marginata* foliis obovatis ferrato-dentatis albo marginatis, scapo multifloro, involucri foliolis pedunculis brevioribus.

There is no difficulty in determining the British plants of this genus, but much in ascertaining many of the foreign ones: Professor JACQUIN has taken great pains to elucidate them in his *Miscel. Austr.* where fifteen are specifically described, none of which accord exactly with the plant here figured, which has every appearance of being a distinct species: in the *Hortus Kewensis* it is described as the *glutinosa* of the *Flora Austriaca*, with which it agrees in many respects, but specimens sent from Vienna shew it to be a different plant; in its farinaceous tendency it accords with the *Primula Auricula*, but is very unlike that plant as it is figured in its wild state by Prof. JACQUIN, in the *Fl. Austr.* the leaves being much narrower; the flowers larger, and of a different colour; it differs from *glutinosa* in the shortness of its involucrum, from *villosa* (already figured) in having leaves much narrower, perfectly smooth in respect to villi, and in the colour of its blossoms, which approach that of the Lilac, but more especially in its disposition to become mealy, particularly on the edges of its leaves, between the serratures, where it is so strong as to make the leaf appear with a white or silvery edge; as this character is constant to it, and not to any other species of Primula that we are acquainted with, we have given to it the name of *marginata*.

Mr. LEE received it from the Alps in the year 1781, and it has continued in our gardens ever since unaltered by culture.

It is a very delicate pretty plant, with a pleasing musky smell, and flowers in March and April. To succeed in its cultivation, it should be placed in a pot of stiffish loam, mixed with one-third rotten leaves, bog-earth, or dung, and plunged in a north border, taking care that it does not suffer for want of water in dry seasons; thus treated, it increases by its roots nearly as readily as the Auricula, and may be propagated by parting its roots early in April or September.

N.° 191

Sansom del. et Sculp.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1. 1792.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. TWO-LEAVED LADY'S SLIPPER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium ventricosum, inflatum, cavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYPRIPEDIUM *acaule* radicibus fibrosis, foliis oblongis radicalibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.

HELLEBORINE *Calceolus* dicta, mariana, foliis binis e radice ex adverso prodeuntibus, flore purpureo *Pluk. Mant.* 101. *t.* 418. *f.* 1.

CYPRIPEDIUM *humile* – Corolla labio superiore rhomboideo acuminato lateribus deflexo subtus carina angustissima obtusa, inferiore petalis longiore antice fisso. *Transact. Linn. Soc. V.* 1. *p.* 76. *t.* 3. *f.* 4.

We have not figured the present species of Cypripedium so much on account of its beauty as of its rarity, for it is far less handsome than any of the other species that we are acquainted with.

It is a native of different parts of North-America, and flowers with us in May.

There is little difficulty in distinguishing it from the other foreign species, it has rarely more than two radical leaves, a very short flowering stem compared with the others, a large nectary in proportion to its size, which in the specimens we have seen has been divided on its upper part, through its whole length, so as in fact to destroy in a great degree that shoe or slipper-like form, from which this genus has taken its name.

Like the rest of the family, it requires a little extraordinary care in its culture; its roots should be placed in a pot filled with loam and bog-earth, or rotten leaves, well mixed, and plunged in a north border, where in severe seasons it will be proper to shelter it; if the whole border be formed of the same soil or compost, the pot will be less necessary

Our drawing was made from a plant growing with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

Sansom Sculp

Publ by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent May 1. 1792

The firſt of theſe, the one here figured is evidently the *poeticus* of LINNÆUS, judging by the authors to whom he refers in the third edition of his *Spec. Pl.* which are indeed few in number, and confined chiefly to *Bauh. Pin.* and *Dodonæus*; of the ſecond, and third, he takes no notice.

The two former ones of theſe have the greateſt affinity, inaſmuch as they both produce for the moſt part only one flower, of a white colour, having a very ſhort nectary, edged with orange; to both of theſe LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription is equally applicable, as well as the trivial name of *poeticus*, given them indiſcriminately by ſeveral of the old Botaniſts, ſome regarding the firſt, ſome the ſecond, as the plant mentioned by THEOCRITUS *, VIRGIL †, and OVID ‡; unfortunately both of them are found to grow in the ſame meadows, and have the ſame obvious appearances, it is therefore utterly impoſſible to ſay which of the two was the Narciſſus of the poets; if we have the greateſt difficulty in aſcertaining what the plants were of the *Botaniſts* of thoſe times, how are we to diſcover what the *Poets* meant, who with very few exceptions have been unpardonably inattentive to the appearances of nature. Since then the term *poeticus* is equally ſuitable to both, and as there cannot be two plants with the ſame name, we have thought it beſt to get rid of it altogether, and ſubſtitute others which tend in a certain degree to diſcriminate the ſeveral ſpecies, donominating the

1ſt. *anguſtifolius*.
2d. *majalis*.
3d. *biflorus*.

The *anguſtifolius* here figured is a native of the South of Europe, and ſaid by MAGNOL and CLUSIUS to grow ſpontaneouſly in the meadows about Narbonne and Montpelier.

It flowers in our gardens early in April, about a month before the *biflorus*, and full ſix weeks ſooner than the *majalis*, increaſes readily by offsets, and ſucceeds beſt in a ſoil that is moderately moiſt. In what reſpects it differs from the two others, will be mentioned when they come to be figured.

* Florida ſed poſtquam venêre in prata puellæ,
His illa, hæc aliis ſe floribus oblectabant;
Narciſſo illa quidem bene olente, atq; illa Hyacintho.

† Pro molli Viola, pro purpureo Narciſſo,
Carduus et ſpinis ſurgit Paliurus acutis.

‡ Nuſquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpore florem
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.

NARCISSUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *poeticus* ſpatha uniflora, nectario rotato breviſſimo ſcarioſo crenulato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 317. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 414.
NARCISSUS uniflorus, foliis enſiformibus, ſcypho breviſſimo. *Hall. Hiſt. n.* 1250.
NARCISSUS albus circulo purpureo. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 48. *Magnol. Bot. Monſp. p.* 181.
NARCISSUS poeticus medio purpureus. *Lob.*
NARCISSUS medio purpureus. *Dod. Pempt. p.* 223. *f.* 1.
NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. Timely purple ringed Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 108. *f.* 2. alſo *præcocior*, *fig.* 3. and *præcociſſimus*, *fig.* 4.
NARCISSUS medio purpureus præcox. The early purple ringed Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 76. *t.* 75. *f.* 3.
NARCISSUS latifol. claſſis altera, lin. 7. alterum vero, &c. *Cluſ. Hiſt. Pl. rar. lib.* 2. *p.* 156.

Under the name of *poeticus* three different ſpecies of Narciſſus, to us appearing perfectly diſtinct (though ſimilar in many reſpects) and regarded as ſuch by the old Botaniſts, have been confounded by the moderns, viz.

Narciſſus albus circulo purpureo, v et vi.....
Narciſſus albus magno odoro flore circulo pallido,
Narciſſus pallidus circulo luteo ..... } C. Bauh.

Narciſſus medio purpureus præcox,——
Narciſſus medio purpureus ſerotinus,——
Narciſſus medio luteus vulgaris,—— } Park Parad.

The

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June 1 1792

Of this plant, as of all others which have long been objects of culture, there are many varieties; thoſe moſt generally cultivated in our gardens are the common orange-flowered ſingle and double, yellow ſingle and double, gold-ſtriped leaved, and ſilver-ſtriped leaved; the Dutch in their catalogues enumerate thirteen varieties.

Luxuriant plants will ſometimes produce a ſecond and even a third whorl or crown of flowers, and the flat-ſtalked ones which are monſters, have been known to produce ſeventy-two bloſſoms, but none of theſe are found to be conſtant.

The Crown Imperial, though a native of a much warmer climate than ours, is a hardy bulb, and not very nice in regard to ſoil, ſucceeds beſt in ſuch as is ſtiffiſh, enriched with manure, and placed in a ſheltered ſituation.

Is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS. CROWN IMPERIAL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, ſupra ungues cavitate nectarifera.
Stam. longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *imperialis* racemo comoſo inferne nudo, foliis integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 324. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 432.
LILIUM ſive Corona Imperialis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 79.
TUSAI ſive Lilium Perſicum. *Cluſt. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 127.
CORONA IMPERIALIS. The Crowne Imperiall. *Park. Par. p.* 27. *tab.* 29. *f.* 1.

The Crown Imperial, a native of the Eaſt, moſt probably of Perſia, was introduced according to DODONÆUS, into the gardens of the emperor and ſome of the nobility at Vienna in 1576; it appears to have been cultivated here as early as 1596: both GERARD and PARKINSON deſcribe it minutely, the latter on account of its "ſtately beautifulneſs, "gives it the firſt place in his garden of delight."

It flowers uſually in the beginning of April; the whole plant ſends forth a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, compared by moſt writers to that of a fox, perceptible when you approach it; to this effluvia PARKINSON endeavours to reconcile us by ſaying that it is not unwholeſome; it is ſo diſagreeable however, that few chooſe to have many of theſe plants, or thoſe in the moſt frequented parts of their gardens, yet it ought not to be proſcribed, for independent of its beauty, there is much in it to admire, and eſpecially its ſingular Nectaria, which in the form of a white glandular excavation decorate the baſe of each petal; in theſe uſually ſtands a drop of clear nectareous juice; the peduncle or flower-ſtalk which bends downwards when the plant is in flower, becomes upright as the ſeed ripens.

Of

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June 1. 1793

CHEIRANTHUS MUTABILIS. CHANGEEABL WALL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Germen utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clauſus foliolis duobus baſi gibbis. *Sem.* plana.

Specific Character.

CHEIRANTHUS *mutabilis* foliis lanceolatis acuminatis argute ſerratis, caule fruteſcente, ſiliquis pedunculatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 395.

The preſent ſpecies of *Cheiranthus*, unknown both to MILLER and LINNÆUS, was firſt deſcribed in the *Hortus Kewenſis* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it was introduced to the Royal Garden in 1777, and found wild in the Iſland of Madeira by Mr. MASSON.

Its chief merit as an ornamental plant conſiſts in its early flowering; its bloſſoms which are ſhewy contribute to enliven the green-houſe in March and April; on their firſt expanding, they are white, in ſome plants (for they are ſubject to great variation) inclined to yellow, in a few days they become purple; to this change of colour obſervable alſo in the *Cheiranthus maritimus* already figured, it owes its name of *mutabilis*.

In ſheltered gardens at the foot of a wall, we have known this ſpecies ſurvive a mild winter; it ſeems indeed to be almoſt as hardy as the common ſtock; it is moſt commonly however kept in the green-houſe.

The uſual way of propagating this ſpecies, which is of ready and quick growth, is by cuttings, which ſhould be put into the ground as ſoon as the plant has done flowering; theſe if properly treated will become handſome plants to place in the green-houſe at the approach of Winter, and to decorate it the enſuing Spring; in like manner may the green-houſe be annually recruited with many ſimilar plants to great advantage.

N.° 195

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent June 1. 1792.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *craſſifolia*, foliis ovalibus retuſis obſolete ſerratis petiolatis, caule nudo, panicula conglomerata. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 573. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 412.

SAXIFRAGA foliis ovalibus crenulatis, caulibus nudis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 166. *t.* 66.

The term *grandifolia* would have been more applicable to this ſpecies of Saxifrage than *craſſifolia*, for it is not ſo much diſtinguiſhed for the thickneſs as the largeneſs of its leaves; theſe are almoſt equal in ſize to thoſe of our broad-leaved Dock, red on the under and of a fine ſhining green on their upper ſurface; they may be ranked indeed among the more handſome kinds of foliage; the flowering ſtems, according to the richneſs and moiſture of the ſoil in which they are planted, riſe from one to two or even three feet high; at top ſupporting a large bunch of purple pendulous flowers, which bloſſom in April and May, and, if the ſeaſon prove favourable, make a fine appearance. Should cold winds prevail at the time of their flowering, which they are very apt to do, the plants ſhould be covered with a hand-glaſs; or, if in a pot, it may be removed into the green-houſe, which they will not diſgrace.

Is found ſpontaneouſly on the Alps of Siberia, and, according to Mr. AITON, was introduced in 1765 by Dr. SOLANDER. No plant is more readily increaſed by parting its roots, which may be done either in ſpring or autumn.

There is another Saxifrage in our gardens exceedingly like this in appearance, but differing, in producing larger bunches of flowers, and in having larger, rounder, and more heart-ſhaped leaves; Mr. AITON regards this as a variety of the *craſſifolia*, we are inclined to conſider it as a ſpecies under the name of *cordifolia*. The parts of fructification in the *craſſifolia* are apt to be preternaturally increaſed.

NARCISSUS BIFLORUS. TWO-FLOWER'D NARCISSUS.

NARCISSUS *biflorus* ſpatha biflor, nectario breviſſimo ſcarioſo.
NARCISSUS pallid[illegible] circulo luteo. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 50.
NARCISSUS medio luteus. *Dod. Pempt. p.* 223. *f.* 2.
NARCISSUS medio luteus. Primroſe Peerles, or the common white Daffodil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 110. *f.* 6.
NARCISSUS medio luteus vulgaris. The common white Daffodill, called *Primroſe Peerleſſe. Park. Par. p.* 74. *t.* 75. *f.* 1.
NARCISSUS latifol claſſis altera, lin. 1. Naſcuntur, &c. ad intellexiſſe. *Cluſ. Hiſt. Pl. rar. lib.* 2. *p.* 156.

Both GERARD and PARKINSON deſcribe and figure this plant, informing us that it was very common in the gardens in their time; the former indeed mentions it as growing wild in fields and ſides of woods in the Weſt of England; the latter ſays he could never hear of its natural place of growth. CLUSIUS reports that he had been credibly informed of its growing wild in England; it probably may, but of this it remains for us to be more clearly aſcertained; it undoubtedly is the plant mentioned by RAY in his Synopſis.

As it grows readily, increaſes in a greater degree than moſt others, and is both ornamental and odoriferous, it is no wonder that we meet with it in almoſt every garden, and that in abundance, flowering towards the end of April, about three weeks later than the anguſtifolia. It uſually produces two flowers, hence we have called it biflorus; it frequently occurs with one, more rarely with three, in a high ſtate of culture it probably may be found with more; when it has only one flower it may eaſily be miſtaken for the *majalis*, but may be thus diſtinguiſhed from it; its petals are of a more yellow hue, the nectary is wholly yellow, wanting the orange rim, it flowers alſo at leaſt three weeks earlier; but the character, which by long obſervation we have found moſt to be depended on, exiſts in the flowering ſtem, the top of which in the biflorus, very ſoon after it emerges from the ground, bends down and becomes elbowed, as our figure repreſents; in the *majalis*, it continues upright till within a ſhort time of the flowers expanding.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1792.

INDIGOFERA CANDICANS. WHITE-LEAVED INDIGO.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. patens. *Cor.* carina utrinque calcari subulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

INDIGOFERA *candicans* foliis ternatis lanceolato-linearibus subtus sericeis, spicis pedunculatis pauci-floris, leguminibus cylindraceis rectis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 67.

Of the genus *Indigofera*, twenty-three species are enumerated in Prof. MURRAY's edition of the *Syst. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS; ten in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON; in which last work only, the present plant, distinguished by the whiteness of its stalks and of the underside of its leaves, is described, and in which we are informed, that it is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Its principal period of flowering is from about the beginning of May to the middle of June, at which time it is highly ornamental in the green-house: strong healthy plants produce from five to eight blossoms in a spike: on a plant growing with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, Chelsea, we once counted nine: a few of these usually produce seed-vessels containing perfect seeds, by which the plant is mostly propagated; it may also be raised by cuttings, but not very readily.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent July 1. 1792

ASTER ALPINUS. ALPINE ASTER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati ſquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *alpinus* foliis ſubſpathulatis hirtis integerrimis, caulibus ſimplicibus unifloris. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 198.

ASTER *alpinus* foliis ſpatulatis hirtis: radicalibus obtuſis, caule ſimpliciſſimo unifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 761. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. V.* 1. *t.* 88.

ASTER montanus cæruleus, magno flore, foliis oblongis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 267.

CLUSIUS and JACQUIN, by both of whom this ſpecies of After is figured and deſcribed, inform us, that it grows ſpontaneouſly on the Auſtrian Alps: of the many hardy herbaceous ſpecies cultivated in our garden, this is by far the moſt humble in its growth; in its wild ſtate acquiring the height of about four inches, and when cultivated, rarely exceeding eight or nine: its bloſſoms for its ſize are large and ſhewy, making their appearance much earlier than any of the others, viz. about the end of May and beginning of June, and continuing in bloſſom three weeks or a month.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in the autumn, may be kept in pots, or planted in the open border, prefers a moiſt ſtiffiſh ſoil; if carefully watered in dry weather, will grow among rock-work, for which, from its ſize, it is well adapted.

Pub by W. Curtis. St. Geo Crescent Aug 1. 1792

Sansom Sculp

ANTIRRHINUM SPARTEUM. BRANCHING TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Capf.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *sparteum* foliis subulatis canaliculatis carnosis: inferioribus ternis, caule paniculato corollisque glaberrimis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 555. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 333.

The drawing here exhibited gives but a faint idea of the elegant and lively appearance which this plant assumes when it grows in a tuft, and a number of its branches are in blossom at the same time.

It is a hardy annual, of small stature, a native of Spain, and flowers during most of the summer.

Was introduced into this country, according to Mr. AITON, in 1772, by Monf. RICHARD, and deserves to be much more generally cultivated.

Some regard it as a biennial, but as seeds of it sown in the spring flower the ensuing summer, and as the plant dies when it has ripened its seeds, there appears more propriety in considering it as an annual.

It is to be sown in the same manner as other hardy annuals; will flower earlier if the seeds have been raised in autumn.

The upper part of the stalk, as well as the leaves of the calyx, are beset with viscous hairs, in which respect it does not perfectly accord with LINNÆUS's description. *Vid. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 854.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1792

PELARGONIUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *bicolor* umbellis multifloris, foliis ternatifidis lobatis dentatis undulatis villoſis. *L'Herit. n.* 64. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 425.

GERANIUM bicolor. *Jacq. Hort.* 3. *p.* 23. *t.* 39. *Cavan. diſs.* 4. *p.* 248. *t.* 111. *f.* 1.

In every numerous tribe of plants, many of the ſpecies approach ſo near to each other, that there is much difficulty in diſtinguiſhing them; this objection cannot be urged againſt the preſent plant, which obviouſly differs from all the others of the ſame genus in the particular ſhape of its leaves and the colour of its bloſſoms, the latter are uſually of a rich and very dark purple edged with white, from whence we apprehend it takes its name of *bicolor*; the colours however are ſcarcely diſtinct enough to juſtify ſuch a name.

Mr. AITON informs us in his *Hort. Kew.* that this very ornamental ſpecies was introduced in the year 1778, by JOHN, the late Earl of BUTE, but of what country it is a native, does not appear to be aſcertained.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington, with whom it flowers from June to Auguſt.

It is not diſpoſed to ripen its ſeeds, nor is it very readily increaſed by cuttings.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1792

LUPINUS PERENNIS. PERENNIAL LUPINE.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5, oblongæ 5, subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *perennis* calycibus alternis inappendiculatis: labio superiore emarginato; inferiore integro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 655. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 28.

LUPINUS calycibus alternis, radice perenni repente. *Fl. Virg.* 172.

LUPINUS cæruleus minor perennis virginianus repens. *Morif. hist.* 2. *p.* 87. *s.* 2. *t.* 7. *f.* 6.

LUPINUS floribus cæruleis inodoris, in spicas longas digestis, radice reptatrice. *Clayt. n.* 779.

Every species of Lupine described in the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, and in the *Hortus Kewensis* of Mr. AITON, except the one here figured, are annuals; till another perennial one therefore shall be discovered, the term *perennis* will be strictly applicable to the present plant.

Its root is not only of the kind just mentioned, but creeping also; Mr. MILLER informs us, that he traced some of them belonging to plants of a year old, to the depth of three feet, they also spread out far and wide; hence the roots even of young plants are with difficulty taken up entire, and as they do not succeed well by transplanting, if the root be cut or broken, our excellent author prefers raising this elegant plant from seed, which, though not very plentifully produced, ripen in July and August; care must be taken to gather them as soon as ripe.

It is a native of Virginia, and appears to have been cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, as long since as 1658.

Flowers from May to July.

Is a hardy perennial, succeeding best in a dry situation, with a loam moderately stiff.

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Sep.t 1.st 1792

Sansom Sculp.

GERANIUM ANGULATUM. ANGULAR-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Characˉter.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5, melliferæ, baſi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſimplicia, nuda, (nec ſpiralia nec barbata).

Specific Characˉter and Synonyms

GERANIUM *angulatum* foliis radicalibus ſubeſptempartitis inciſis hirſutis, caule erecˉto ſubangulato, petalis venoſis.

Having cultivated the Geranium here figured for a ſeries of years, we are perfectly ſatisfied of its being a ſpecies altogether diſtinct from any of the hardy and more ornamental plants of that genus uſually cultivated in our gardens.

It is obviouſly diſtinguiſhed by two characters, the angular appearance of its ſtalk (whence our name of *angulatum*) and its fleſh-coloured bloſſoms, marked with veins of a deeper red.

In ſize it ſtands between *pratenſe* and *aconitifolium*, in its bloſſoms it has ſome affinity to *ſtriatum* and *lancaſtrienſe*, but the veins are not ſo ſtrongly marked as in the former, and it differs from the latter in having an upright ſtalk.

It uſually flowers in May, and frequently again in autumn; is a hardy perennial, and eaſily increaſed either by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Of what country it is a native, or when it was firſt introduced, we have yet to learn; we firſt obſerved it in a nurſery near town, where it was regarded as a very different ſpecies.

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Sep.t 1. 1792.

RANUNCULUS ACONITIFOLIUS. MOUNTAIN CROWFOOT, or FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5-intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *aconitifolius* foliis omnibus quinatis lanceolatis inciſo-ſerratis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 516. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 267.

RANUNCULUS folio aconiti, flore albo multiplici. *Baub. Pin.* 179.

RANUNCULUS montanus albus flore pleno. The double white mountain Crowfoot. *Park. Parad. p.* 219. *f.* 9.

Double white Bachelors Buttons. *Ger. Herb. p.* 812. *f.* 1.

This is one of thoſe plants which derives its beauty from the multiplication of its petals; in its ſingle ſtate no one would think it deſerving of culture as an ornamental plant: when double, few plants come in for a greater ſhare of admiration.

It is a native of the Alps of Europe, and flowers in May and June.

Was very generally cultivated in our gardens in the times of GERARD and PARKINSON.

Like moſt alpine plants, it requires a pure air, and ſucceeds beſt in a ſituation moderately moiſt and ſhady; is a hardy perennial, and may be increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

In all ſeaſons, with us, its foliage, as well as that of moſt other Crowfoots, is liable to be diſfigured, and ſometimes nearly deſtroyed, by a very ſmall maggot which feeds betwixt the coats of the leaf, and which ultimately produces a ſmall fly, called by us *Muſca Ranunculi*.

N.° 204

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Sep.t 1. 1792.

ANTIRRHINUM ALPINUM. ALPINE TOAD-FLAX.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* baſis deorſum prominens, nectarifera. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *alpinum* foliis quaternis lineari-lanceolatis glaucis, caule diffuſo, floribus racemoſis, calcari recto. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 556. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p* 335. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 1. *t.* 58.

ANTIRRHINUM caule procumbente breviter ſpicato, foliis verticillatis. *Hall. Hiſt. p.* 338.

LINARIA quadrifolia ſupina. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 213.

LINARIA tertia ſtyriaca. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 322.

Profeſſor JACQUIN, in deſcribing the flowers of this plant, calls them *elegantiſſimi*; and to one of its varieties HALLER applies the epithet *pulcherrima*: ſuch teſtimonies in its favour will, we preſume, be ſufficient to recommend it to our readers.

It is a native of various mountainous parts of Europe, affecting moiſt, ſtony ſituations,* and flowers during moſt of the ſummer: is a hardy perennial†, according to the celebrated author of the *Fl. Auſtriaca*; Mr. AITON, in his *Hort. Kew.* marks it as a biennial. It is nevertheleſs apt to be loſt, like other ſmall alpine plants, for want of proper treatment and care.

Mr. AITON informs us on the authority of LOBEL, that it was cultivated here by Mr. HUGH MORGAN, in 1570.

May be propagated by cuttings, as well as by ſeeds, which however are not very plentifully produced with us.

Succeeds beſt when kept in a pot, or on rock-work, which it is well ſuited to decorate.

* In ſaxoſis udis alpium. *Jacq.*

† Radix perennis. *Jacq.*

N.° 205

Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1794

GERANIUM ANEMONEFOLIUM. ANEMONE-LEAV'D GERANIUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5 melliferæ, baſi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; *roſtra* ſimplicia nec ſpiralia nec barbatà. *L. Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *anemonefolium* foliis palmatis; foliolis pinnatifidis, caule fruticoſo. *L. Herit. n.* 6. *t.* 36.

GERANIUM palmatum. *Cavan. Diſs.* 4. *p.* 216. *t.* 84. *f.* 2.

Before the appearance of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, *lævigatum* was the term uſually applied to this ſpecies of Geranium, by Botaniſts here, and that on account of the ſmooth and gloſſy appearance of its leaves; in that work Mr. AITON adopts the word *anemonefolium*. by which Monſ. L. HERITIER had diſtinguiſhed this ſpecies, from an idea that their ſhape afforded a more expreſſive character than their ſmoothneſs. We regret that the ſmall ſize of our plate will not admit of our giving a repreſentation of thoſe leaves, and of their mode of growth, which ſo ſtrikingly characterizes the plant and adds ſo conſiderably to its beauty.

Mr. AITON informs us that this ſpecies is a native of Madeira, from whence it was introduced here by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON in 1778.

It flowers from May to September, is uſually and readily raiſed from ſeeds, nor is it ſo tender as many other greenhouſe plants.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1792

Beautiful as are the numerous varieties of this ſpecies of Dianthus, Floriſts have not deemed it worthy of that peculiar attention which they have beſtowed on its more favoured relatives the Pink and Carnation, and hence it probably has not arrived at that degree of improvement of which it is capable; our figure is intended to repreſent one of the moſt eſteemed of its kind, viz. the *Painted Lady* variety, which has a deep rich purple eye, ſurrounded with a pure white, having the edge of the petals ſlightly indented; but our colours fall far ſhort of the beauties of the original.

Beſides ſingle flowers producing an infinite variety of colours, there are ſeveral double varieties of the Sweet William, ſome of which are obſerved to have more ſcent than others.

To poſſeſs theſe plants in perfection, we muſt renew them yearly; for though the root be perennial, it is apt to decay, eſpecially if the ſoil in which it grows be either very moiſt, or very dry; or if the air be not pure, the ſingle ſorts muſt be raiſed from ſeeds, which ſhould be ſaved from the choiceſt flowers; the double ſorts may be increaſed by cuttings, pipings, or layers, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame time as Pinks and Carnations; the ſeed ſhould be ſown early in April, the ſeedlings tranſplanted into a bed in June, taking advantage of a wet day and placed about ſix inches aſunder each way; in September they will be fit to tranſplant into the flower border, where they will bloſſom the enſuing ſummer, during the months of June and July, and ripen their ſeed in Auguſt.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. BEARDED PINK or SWEET WILLIAM.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus 1-phyllus: bafi fquamis 4. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Capfula* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *barbatus* floribus aggregatis faſciculatis: fquamis calycinis ovato-ſubulatis tubum æquantibus, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 17. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 88.

CARYOPHYLLUS hortenſis barbatus latifolius. *Bauh. Pin.* 208.

ARMERIUS latifolius ſimplex. Single Sweete Williams. *Park. Parad. p.* 321.

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* appears not to have known of what country the Sweet William was a native, and even in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, this circumſtance is left undecided; yet DODONÆUS, in his *Pemptades**, mentions its being found wild in Germany, and PROF. HOFFMAN confirms this in his *Germanys Flora* †.

At the time DODONÆUS wrote (1552) this plant was cultivated in the Netherlands, from whence it was probably introduced to this country, where it certainly is one of the oldeſt inhabitants of our gardens.

* In petroſis collibus et aſperis, fabuloſis apriciſque locis, apud Germanos naſcitur. *Pempt. p.* 177.

† Sponte in ſylvaticis, montoſis (Carn. Siles. Tubing) Germanys Fl. 1791. p. 147.

Beautiful

N.° 207

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Oct 1. 1792

Sansom Sculp.

MELISSA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWER'D BALM.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. aridus, ſupra planiuſculus; labio ſuperiore ſubfaſtigiato. *Corollæ* lab. ſuper. ſubfornicatum, 2-fidum; labium inf. lobo medio cordato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELISSA *grandiflora* pedunculis axillaribus dichotomis longitudine florum. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 542. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 315.
CALAMINTHA magno flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 229.
CALAMINTHA montana præſtantior. The more excellent Calamint. *Ger. Herb. p.* 556. as to the name. *Ger. emac.* 687. as to the figure.

The *Meliſſa grandiflora*, a beautiful and hardy perennial, grows ſpontaneouſly on the hilly and mountainous parts of France, Italy, and Germany; GERARD mentions it as found wild in this country, which ſtands in need of further confirmation; there is little doubt, however, but he had cultivated the plant; as he ſays, "brought into the garden, it proſpereth marvellous well and very eaſily ſoweth itſelf."

It is the more valuable, as it flowers during moſt of the ſummer.

There is a variety of it with white, and another with red flowers, both much inferior in ſize to thoſe of the plant here figured, and therefore not worth cultivating; we have a variety alſo with variegated leaves which we obtained from ſeeds.

This plant is readily propagated by parting its roots in autumn, and may alſo be raiſed from ſeeds, which are plentifully produced: as it rarely exceeds a foot in height, it becomes a ſuitable plant for the ſmall flower border, or for the decoration of rock-work.

The leaves when bruiſed have the ſmell of garden balm.

N.° 208

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1792.

HIBISCUS TRIONUM. BLADDER HIBISCUS.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *Trionum* foliis tripartitis inciſis, calycibus inflatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 631. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 458.
TRIONUM *Linn. Hort. cliff.* 349.
ALCEA veſicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 317.
ALCEA peregrina ſive veſicaria. Venice Mallow, or Good night at noone. *Park. Parad. p.* 368. 307. *f.* 2.

Seeds of the plant here figured are ſold in the ſeed-ſhops under the name of Venice Mallow, a name by which it was known in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: Mr. AITON has changed this for the more ſcientific one of Bladder Hibiſcus. Authors have alſo diſtinguiſhed this plant by terms expreſſive of the ſhort-lived expanſion of its flowers, which GERARD ſays open at eight o'clock in the morning and cloſe about nine, from whence he obſerves, that it might with propriety be called Malva horaria: MILLER lengthens the duration of its blowing to a few hours: we have frequently obſerved its bloſſoms continue ſufficiently open to ſhew their beauty the greateſt part of the day, more eſpecially towards the cloſe of ſummer.

Few annuals are more admired than this, the inſide of the flower is of delicate cream colour, having the centre embelliſhed with a rich purple velvet, on which its golden antheræ are proudly conſpicuous.

It is ſaid to be a native of Italy; a Cape variety, differing in hairineſs and a few other particulars is mentioned by MILLER, and conſidered by him as a ſpecies.

The leaſt poſſible trouble attends the raiſing of this beautiful annual, as it readily ripens its ſeeds, which falling on the ground produce plants in abundance the enſuing ſpring; to have it flower as long as may be, it will be proper to ſow it at two or three different periods.

Pub. by W. Curtis. S.t Geo. Crefcent N.r 1. 1792

CELSIA LINEARIS. LINEAR-LEAV'D CELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filamenta* barbata, *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *linearis. Jacq. Collect. v.* 2. *n.* 210. *Icon. v.* 2. *t.* 13.
CELSIA *linearis* foliis ternis linearibus denticulatis.

We here preſent our readers with the figure of a plant newly introduced from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman of Paris, collected originally in Peru by Mr. DOMBEY, whoſe flowers, if they do not equal thoſe of the Fuchſia already figured in elegance of form and growth, ſurpaſs them ſomewhat in brilliancy of colour, whence it becomes a moſt deſirable plant for the purpoſe of ornament.

Profeſſor JACQUIN, who firſt gave a figure and deſcription of this plant, informs us in his Collectanea, that he received ſeeds of it from Profeſſor ORTEGA of Madrid, under the name of *Celſia linearis*, which name he has adopted; and we, from reſpect to ſuch authority, have continued; at the ſame time we muſt obſerve, that it ill accords with that genus: the bloſſoms while in bud fold up ſomewhat in the ſame manner as thoſe of the Celſia, but on expanſion they appear widely different; their ſhape indeed then becomes truly ſingular, reſembling a half-formed imperfect corolla, its filaments are ſhort and want the hairs which in part characteriſe the Celſia; its ſeed-veſſels alſo are far from being round: its antheræ are large and cloſe together, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Solanum, and there is ſo little of inequality in them, that few ſtudents would be induced to refer its flowers to the claſs Didynamia.

Being a native of a warm climate, it comes to the greateſt perfection here when placed in a ſtove in which the heat is moderate; but it will ſucceed very well if treated as a tender green-houſe plant: it does not appear to be quite ſo hardy as the Fuchſia, nor to flower like that plant at all ſeaſons, but uſually produces its bloſſoms in the latter ſummer months, thoſe are ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels producing perfect ſeeds, by which, as well as by cuttings, the plant is propagated.

Its leaves, which are not deciduous, are linear, and more or leſs toothed, growing three together; this character however is ſomewhat obſcured by others growing from their boſoms.

N.° 210

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Nov.r 1. 1792. Sansom Sculp.

SEDUM POPULIFOLIUM. POPLAR-LEAV'D STONECROP.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5 ad basin germinis. *Capſ.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEDUM *populifolium* foliis planis cordatis dentatis petiolatis, corymbis terminalibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 109.
SEDUM *populifolium* foliis petiolatis cordatis dentatis, floribus paniculatis. *Linn. fil. ſuppl. p.* 242.
SEDUM *populifolium. Pallas, it.* 3. *p.* 730. *t. O. fig.* 2.

Profeſſor PALLAS, the celebrated Ruſſian naturaliſt, diſcovered this ſpecies of Sedum in Siberia, and in the year 1780, introduced it to the royal garden at Kew; the younger LINNÆUS deſcribes it minutely in his *Suppl. Plantarum*, and obſerves, that in its general form it much reſembles the *Saxifraga rotundifolia.*

Its leaves are flat as in many of the other ſpecies, and when the plant grows in an open ſituation, expoſed to the ſun, they become as well as the ſtalks of a bright red colour, which adds much to its beauty.

It is the only hardy Sedum cultivated in our gardens with a ſhrubby ſtalk, its leaves however are deciduous, ſo that in the winter it loſes its verdure, it flowers in July and Auguſt, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.

As moſt of this tribe grow readily, and many of them naturally on rocks and walls, they may be in general regarded as proper rock plants, ſome of them however are apt by the quickneſs of their growth to extend over and deſtroy plants of more value; this fault, if ſuch it may be deemed, is not imputable to the *populifolius.*

Some not knowing its native place of growth, keep it in the green-houſe.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1792 Sansom Sculp

TANACETUM FLABELLIFORME. FAN-LEAVED TANSY.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſubmarginatus. *Cal.* imbricatus, hemiſphæricus. *Cor.* radii obſoletæ, trifidæ. *Linn. (interdum nullæ omneſque floſculi hermaphroditi.) Murr.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TANACETUM *flabelliforme* corymbis ſimplicibus, foliis deltoidibus apice ſerratis. *L' Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 27. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 169.

There is a neatneſs in the appearance of this plant, which joined to the ſingular form of its foliage, varying alſo from the general hue, entitles it to a place in the green-houſe.

Mr. MASSON diſcovered it at the Cape, and introduced it here in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It flowers from May to Auguſt, grows freely, and is uſually propagated by cuttings.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1792 *Sansom Sculp.*

POLYGONUM ORIENTALE. TALL PERSICARIA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 5-partita, calycina. *Sem.* 1. angulatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGONUM *orientale* floribus heptandris digynis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto, ſtipulis hirtis hypocrateriformibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 377. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 32.

PERSICARIA *orientalis* nicotianæ folio calyce florum purpureo. *Tournef. cor.* 38. Schovanna-modela-muccu. *Rheed. Mal.* 12. *p.* 147. *t.* 76.

Of the genus Polygonum, the preſent well-known native of the Eaſt, as well as of India, is the principal one cultivated in our gardens for ornament; and is diſtinguiſhed not leſs for its ſuperior ſtature than the brilliancy of its flowers; it will frequently grow to the height of eight or ten feet, and become a formidable rival to the gigantic ſun-flower.

There is a dwarf variety of it, and another with white flowers; it has been obſerved to vary alſo in point of hairineſs.

It flowers from July to October, and produces abundance of ſeed, which, falling on the borders, generally comes up ſpontaneouſly in the ſpring; but it is moſt commonly ſown in the ſpring with other annuals: when the ſeedlings appear, they ſhould be thinned ſo as to ſtand a foot apart. This plant requires very little care, and will bear the ſmoke of London better than many others.

Was cultivated by the Dutcheſs of BEAUFORT, in 1707. *Ait. Kew.*

The Stipulæ on the ſtalk are deſerving of notice, being unuſual in their form, and making it look as if beruffled.

N.° 213

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1792 Sansom Sculp.

DRACOCEPHALUM DENTICULATUM.
TOOTHED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ faux inflata : *labium* ſuperius concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *denticulatum* floribus ſpicatis remotis, foliis obovato-lanceolatis ſuperne denticulatis. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 317.

About the year 1786, we received from Philadelphia, ſeeds of a plant collected at a conſiderable diſtance from that city, announced to us as new and rare, and which produced the preſent ſpecies of *Dracocephalum* : Mr. WATSON, Nurſeryman at Iſlington, obtained the ſame plant from Carolina, about the ſame period.

It is a hardy perennial, multiplying conſiderably by its roots, which creep ſomewhat ; it muſt be planted in a moiſt ſoil, and ſhady ſituation, for ſuch it affects, and in ſuch only will it thrive.

It flowers in Auguſt and September.

It bears a conſiderable affinity to the *Dracocephalum virginianum*, to which, though a much rarer plant, it is inferior in point of beauty ; it ſpreads more on the ground, its flowering ſtems are not altogether ſo upright, nor ſo tall, the leaves are broader, and the flowers in the ſpikes leſs numerous.

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1793

RANUNCULUS ACRIS FLORE PLENO.
DOUBLE UPRIGHT CROWFOOT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, intra ungues poro mellifero. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *acris* calycibus patulis, pedunculis teretibus, foliis tripartito multifidis: ſummis linearibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 517.

RANUNCULUS hortenſis erectus flore pleno. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 178. ?.

RANUNCULUS pratenſis flore multiplici. *Park. Parad. p.* 218.

The double yellow field Crowfoot.

In giving a repreſentation of this ſpecies of Ranunculus, we have made a ſlight deviation from the ſtrict letter of our plan, as expreſſed in the title-page, which confines us to the figuring of foreign plants only; we have thought, however, that it would not be inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the *Flower-Garden Diſplayed*, were we occaſionally to introduce ſuch Engliſh plants as have double flowers, and which, on that account, are thought worthy of a place in every garden; they are but few in number, and we flatter ourſelves that this trifling alteration will be approved by our numerous readers.

The *Ranunculus acris* is the firſt that we offer of theſe; a plant, in its wild and ſingle ſtate, common in all our rich meadows, and in its improved, or to ſpeak more botanically, in its monſtrous ſtate (all double flowers being monſters, for the moſt part formed from the preternatural multiplication of their petals) it has long been cultivated in gardens abroad, as well as here.

There are certain ornamental plants of the perennial kind, which, if once introduced, will ſucceed with the leaſt poſſible trouble, and therefore ſuit ſuch as have little time to beſtow on their flower-gardens; the preſent plant is one of thoſe: if the ſoil in which we plant it be moiſt, it will grow moſt readily, and flower during the months of June and July; and it is eaſily increaſed, by parting its roots in autumn.

N.° 215

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1798

Sansom sculp

obſerves, for the above reaſons, be procured from the places where they naturally grow; the roots ſhould be ſeldom removed, for tranſplanting them prevents their flowering, which uſually takes place in June.

A greater proof of the difficulty of increaſing theſe plants need not be adduced than their preſent ſcarcity, though vaſt numbers have been imported, how few can boaſt of poſſeſſing them, or of preſerving them for any length of time; careful management in their cultivation will doubtleſs go far, but peculiarity of ſoil and ſituation would appear to be of greater importance: it is well known that certain plants thrive in certain diſtricts only, the double yellow roſe, for inſtance, barely exiſts near London, yet this plant I have ſeen growing moſt luxuriantly, and producing a profuſion of bloom, in the late Mr. MASON's garden, Cheſhunt, Herts, and in which various Orchis's alſo acquired nearly twice their uſual ſize,—enviable ſpot!

CYPRIPEDIUM ALBUM. WHITE-PETAL'D LADIES SLIPPER.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium ventricosum inflatum cavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYPRIPEDIUM *album* radicibus fibrosis foliis ovato-lanceolatis caulinis, petalis obtusis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 303.

HELLEBORINE Calceolus dicta mariana flore gemello candido, venis purpureis striato. *Pluk. Mant.* 101. *t.* 418. *f.* 3.

CYPRIPEDIUM *hirsutum* foliis oblongo ovatis venosis hirsutis flore maximo. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

CYPRIPEDIUM *spectabile.* Corolla labio superiore ovali basi retuso concavo subtus carinâ obtusâ, inferiore petalis longiore grosso. *Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. V.* 1. *p.* 78.

Of the genus *Cypripedium*, Great-Britain produces only one, America several species; of these the *album* here figured, (whose name is derived from the whiteness of its petals, and with which the nectary must not be confounded) is by far the most magnificent; indeed there are few flowers which to such singularity of structure add such elegance and beauty: it grows spontaneously in various parts of North-America, and chiefly in the woods; was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, about the year 1770, but was known to Mr. MILLER, and cultivated by him at Chelsea long before that period; this intelligent and truly practical author informs us, that all the sorts of Cypripedium are with difficulty preserved and propagated in gardens; he recommends them to be planted in a loamy soil, and in a situation where they may have the morning sun only; they must, he observes,

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Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Jan.y 1. 1793

Sansom Sculp.

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